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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Naturalization of British Subjects in America.

Tranquilizing Effect of Napoleon's New Year-Day Speech in Europe.

The Emperor of China Appeals to the Powers for Aid Against the Rebels.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Views of the British Press upon American Topics of Discussion.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Nearly all the great journals of this city have editorial comments this evening on the subject of the resolution recently adopted by the United States House of Representatives on the question of citizenship. The abatement of the British claims, and the acceptance of the American view, as expressed in President JOHNSON'S annual message to the Congress of the United States, are urged with singular unanimity.

FRANCE.

European Opinion of Napoleon's New-Year Day Speech—Friendly Relations of France and Germany.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8—Evening.

The *Moniteur du Soir* to-day says that dispatches have been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs from the diplomatic representatives of France abroad which show that the speech of the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day is accepted by all the Governments of Europe as a pledge of peace. The flattering manner in which the Baron VON GOLTZ was received on the same day as Minister of Prussia and the Confederation of the North was highly gratifying to Germany, and the terms in which the Emperor addressed him were eminently satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

Opposition Candidate Returned to the Corps Legislatif.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Dispatches from Paris state that the cities of Tours and Amiens have both elected the opposition candidates for the Corps Legislatif.

IRELAND.

Arrest of an Editor for Alleged Sedition.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. PIGGOTT, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been arrested by the order of the Government for printing and distributing works of a seditious character.

PRUSSIA.

Freedom of Speech and the Inviolability of Members of the Diet Asserted in the Chamber of Deputies.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 8—Evening.

The long and animated discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, growing out of the arrest of Herr TWESTEN, a member of the Prussian Diet, for words spoken in debate, terminated today with a decided victory for the Liberal Party. A series of resolutions taking strong ground in favor of freedom of speech and the inviolability of the members of the Diet were adopted by a majority of thirty.

ITALY.

Composition of the House of Deputies.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Sen. MENABREA claims that the Ministry, as now reconstructed, will be supported by a working majority of thirty-five members in the House of Deputies when the National Parliament reassembles on the 11th inst.

CHINA.

The Emperor Appeals to the European Powers for Aid Against the Rebels.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

It is reported that in conseqence of the recent successes of the rebels in China, the Imperialists have been reduced to extremities, and the Emperor of China has sued to the European Powers for their assistance in defending his throne.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan War—A General Attack Upon Humaita Projected.

LISBON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The last reports received at Rio Janeiro from the allied armies on the Rio Parana say that preparations were being made on a large scale to storm the fortified position of the Paraguayans at Humaita, and it was expected that the attack would be made between the 8th and 12th of December.

The Reported Loss of the Steamship Saturn not Confirmed.

LISBON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The regular mail steamer from South America has arrived. She sailed from Rio Janeiro on Dec. 12, and brings dates from Montevideo to Dec. 9.

The advices from Montevideo make no mention of the loss of the steamship *Saturn* off that port with 360 souls on board, and the report of the disaster, which was received from New-York by the Atlantic Cable, is generally discredited.

Fenian Funeral Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Fenians made a handsome turn-out today in honor of the memories of "ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD," executed for killing a policeman in Manchester, England. The Fenian Circles turned out very strongly, and at their head was an armed cavalcade of about a thousand. Delegations on foot followed, with bands of music playing solemn dirges and dead marches. The Irish flag was draped in mourning, and nearly all in the procession wore green badges, trimmed with crape. The military were dressed in green coats, and acted as a guard of honor around the hearses, three in number, containing the coffins of the three martyrs, "ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD," whose names were placed in large letters on the sides of the hearses. The scene was quite impressive from the solemn music, and the slow and measured marching of the mourners. A large number of carriages brought up the rear of the procession. A regular Irish "jaunting car" made its appearance in line and created much notice.

The Grand Army of the Republic—Gen. Grant for President.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic Department of Connecticut were in session in this city this afternoon, and unanimously passed resolutions indorsing Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, and pledging him the support of the soldiers of Connecticut.

Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and the following delegates appointed to the National Convention of the G. A. R., to be held at Philadelphia on the 15th inst.: Gen. Edward Harland, Norwich; Gen. E. W. Whittaker, Hartford, and Gen. W. H. Noble, Bridgeport.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Reassembling of the Georgia Reconstruction Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Reconstruction Convention reassembled this morning, pursuant to adjournment. One hundred and two members of the 169 elected, appeared in their seats.

A resolution of welcome to Gen. MEADE was adopted after some discussion, and a committee appointed to wait upon that officer.

An ordinance to reduce the *per diem* from $9 to $6 was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was introduced to inquire into the authority by which members of this Convention hold their seats. On a motion to suspend the rules for immediate reference, a delegate said he favored the suspension, as it would enable him to offer a substitute to call on the Registrar-General to furnish the official figures of the registration vote in Georgia.

The Convention refused to suspend by a heavy vote, and immediately adjourned.

Quite a large Conservative meeting was held here to-night, and much enthusiasm was manifested. JOHN B. GORDON, who was a Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army, addressed the meeting, and said in the course of his remarks that he had met Gen. HANCOCK as an enemy, but if he were to meet him now he would esteem it a privilege to take his hand as a friend. The sentiment was loudly cheered.

Govs. PATTON and JENKINS left this morning.

The Mississippi State Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Mississippi State Convention assembled to-day and spent the day in effecting a permanent organization. B. B. EGGLESTON, of Lowndes County, for President, received 58 votes, and J. W. C. WATSON, of Marshall, the opposing candidate, 33. T. P. SAYRES was elected Secretary. All the officers chosen are white.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

After a long debate the Convention, at 11 o'clock to-night, adopted the substitute for the second section of the Bill of Rights. The substitute makes more explicit the recognition of the fact that the allegiance to the United States is paramount to the allegiance to the State.

INDIANA.

Assembling of the Democratic State Convention—The Resolutions—George H. Pendleton for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and every county in the State was represented by delegates. Hon. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK was chosen temporary Chairman. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as President of the Convention Hon. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, of Marion, and Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District.

Mr. MCDONALD in an address to the Convention, briefly reviewed the cause of the Republican Party, arraigning it as tyrannical and its reconstruction measures oppressive and unjust, depriving the Southern States of a voice in the affairs of the nation. Upon the financial question, he said, the Democratic Party intended to hold the Republican Party to its obligations according to the intent and letter thereof. In regard to the payment of the national bonds, he said that if a widow was compelled to draw her pension for the life-blood of her husband in greenbacks, the same currency is sufficient for bondholders. He indorsed the course of President JOHNSON and commended him for resisting the Republican Party. He asked for them indulgence and patience from the Democratic Party. If the President seemed tardy in carrying out the principles of the Constitution it was because he saw further into their designs. Knowing them, he knew best when and how to check the progress of the Republican Party.

Mr. MCDONALD was frequently interrupted by applause.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, one member being selected from each Congressional District.

Committees were appointed to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and to appoint electors at large.

A recess was then taken.

In the afternoon session of the Democratic State Convention, upon reassembling, the President presented to the Convention resolutions from Ohio tendering greetings to this Convention, and indorsing Mr. PENDLETON for the Presidency of the United States, which were received with great applause.

The order of business being the nomination of a State ticket, the following-named gentlemen were named for the offices to be filled at the next October election:

For Governor—Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion County, by acclamation.

For Lieutenant-Governor—A. P. Edgerton, of Allen County, on the fourth ballot.

For Secretary of State—Gen. Reuben C. Kiz, of Boone County, on the first ballot.

For Auditor of State—Jas. V. Belusdeffor, of Franklin County, on the second ballot.

For Treasurer of State—Jas. B. Ryan, of Marion County, on the first ballot.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Noah S. Larose, of Cassid, on the second ballot.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court—M. O. Packard, of Marshall County, on the fourth ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which, after some opposition to the words on reference in the last resolution, was adopted; when, the business of the Committee having been finished, amid loud calls for VOORHEES and HENDRICKS, the latter came forward and addressed the Convention. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That language is not adequate to express our abhorrence and condemnation of the Radical reconstruction policy of Congress—a policy condemned by every consideration of justice and constitutional obligation; a policy fraught with the most alarming apprehensions of evil to ten States of the Union and of destruction to the Union itself; a policy that largely increases taxation; a policy that requires a large standing army, which adds nearly one hundred million dollars annually to the expenses of the Government, while it beggars the people; a policy the avowed object of which is to continue in power the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all political powers of the Government in the dominant Radical Party in Congress, and a policy which, if not early arrested by the American people, will sooner or later overwhelm our National Government in one common and appalling ruin. We demand the unconditional repeal of the act of Congress conferring exclusive rights or privileges upon any class or classes of citizens at the expense of other classes.

Third—That the National Bank system organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and United States notes substituted in lieu of the National Bank currency, thus saving to the people in interest alone more than eighteen million dollars a year; and until such system of banks be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Indiana shall be subjected to the same taxation, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

Fourth—That the bonds and other securities of the United States and every other description of property should bear equal proportion of taxation for State, county and municipal purposes, and to that end the bonds and other securities of the United States ought to be taxed by Congress for national purposes in amount substantially equal to the tax imposed on property in the several States for local purposes.

Fifth—That we are in favor of the payment of the Government bonds in Treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, except expressly made payable in gold by law, at the earliest practicable point.

Sixth—That the unjust and iniquitous tariff laws now in force ought to be repealed, and a tariff adopted looking to revenue only.

Seventh—That the monstrous extravagance of the Republican leaders in the Administration of Government at all times, and all places, has been profligated to an extent unexampled in history; and for the hundreds of millions of dollars expended by them since the termination of the war, they have nothing to show save several States under a military despotism, oppressive laws, usurped power, a mutilated Constitution; that the burden of taxation, too grievous to be borne, demands their removal from all places of trust and a thorough course of retrenchment and reform.

Eighth—That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage on negroes. We deny the right of the General Government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

Ninth—That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, in every right at home and abroad, without regard to the pretended claim of foreign nations to perpetual allegiance.

Tenth—That the attempt to regulate the moral ideas and aspects of the people by legislation is unwise and despotic, and we are opposed to that class of legislation which seeks to prohibit the people from the enjoyment of all proper appetites and amusements.

Eleventh—That we shall ever hold in sacred recollection the dead who freely sacrificed their lives for the defence of our glorious Union, that the present and future generations might enjoy the rich inheritance of a form of Government that secures an equality of rights and privileges to all the citizens thereof; that the nation owes to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Union the highest marks of praise and gratitude for the great sacrifices they made in the late war, and to those disabled in the service of the Union, and the widows and orphan children of those who fell in battle or died of wounds or in the military service of the Union such pensionary aid as will enable them to enjoy the substantial necessaries of life.

Twelfth—That all recognize in the restoration measures of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, a policy which would have given peace, security and prosperity to the States, and dispelled the dark clouds caused by the vindictive measures of a Radical Congress. The adoption of the President's policy would in our opinion have saved the nation the expenditure of untold millions of treasure, [illegible] the burden of taxation, secured peace to the South and prosperity to the Union.

Thirteenth—That Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, by his order at New-Orleans, reinstating the civil law and dethroning the military despotism, has manifested the highest respect for constitutional liberty, for which he deserves the commendation of all friends of constitutional government, and who revere the noble profession of arms. Like the great and good WASHINGTON, this gallant soldier had learned to respect the civil rights of all good citizens, and to declare that in time of peace military tribunals should have no place in our jurisprudence. Eternal honor to the soldier who refused to rise above the laws.

Fourteenth—That we congratulate the Democracy of our sister State of Ohio on the gallant political campaign closed on the 8th day of October, 1867—a campaign marked by the highest order of devotion, ability and effect, and that prominent and close in the association in the minds of our fellow-citizens of Indiana, stands the name of the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, identified with the vital measures upon which our party enters the canvass for 1868, together with his ability as a statesman and his high personal qualities. All these entitle him to the commendation of the Convention as a true and consistent Democrat, and one who has our entire confidence and preference.

OHIO.

Assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

At the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in this city to-day, the State was fully represented, and the assemblage was very harmonious.

The following nominations were made:

Secretary of State—Thomas Hubbard.
Supreme Court Judge—William E. Fink.
School Commissioner—J. P. Kirkwood.
Clerk Supreme Court—John M. Webb.
Member Board Public Works—Arthur Hughes.
Delegates at Large to National Convention—John G. Thompson, George W. McCook, W. W. Armstrong, Washington McLean.

The rules were suspended, and H. J. JEWETT and RUFUS PRANEY were nominated by acclamation Electors at Large for the State.

Resolutions were then adopted, congratulating the country upon the improved condition of affairs, expressive of unswerving attachment to Democratic principles, demanding the recognition of the once belligerent Southern States, declaring the movers in opposition to negro suffrage, and condemnatory of Congressional reconstruction measures and of repudiation.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the Conservative Convention—Issue of an Address to the People.

AGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Committee appointed by the Macon Conservative State Convention have issued an address to the people of Georgia and the United States, setting forth that since the termination of the war the people have complied, in good faith, with all the legitimate requirements of the Government, and earnestly worked for the restoration of the State to its constitutional rights in the Union. The address enumerates the grievances suffered by the people from Congressional legislation in the enactment and enforcement of the military bills; appeals to the people of Georgia to organize for self-protection and ceaseless opposition to negro supremacy, and to the Northern people to come to their rescue and unite with them in the patriotic effort to restore and perpetuate the constitutional Government. The Address is signed by EX-GOV. JOHNSON, BENJ. H. HILL, and three others.

ALASKA.

Cold Weather—Indian Difficulties—Departure of Russians—Gold Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Advices from Alaska, dated Dec. 8, state that the weather was intensely cold, but scarcely any snow had fallen. The health of the garrison and of the inhabitants of Sitka was good.

Indians were discovered after nightfall in the vicinity of a powder magazine with lights, and were fired upon, and one of them wounded, whereupon they demanded compensation for the injuries sustained, which was refused by Gen. DAVIS, when the chiefs hoisted the English flag over their village. Gen. DAVIS sent word that if the English ensign was not removed by daylight he would bombard the village. The flag was immediately replaced by the American ensign.

Since the occurrence of this affair, the Indians have seemed discontented, and an outbreak is feared.

Nearly a thousand Russians have sailed for Cronstadt in Russian ships.

Daily reports of gold discoveries on the mainland are reported, and the employes of the Quartermaster's Department have given notice of their intention to leave the service for the purpose of mining.

Mr. DODGE, Collector of Customs, has been elected Mayor of Sitka.

The Maryland Senatorship—Letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, has written the following letter to Hon. JOHN LEE CARROLL, a member of the present State Senate:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. C. J. M. GWINN, of Baltimore, has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 2d instant. Instead of writing to him upon the subject to which you refer, I hope you will not consider it intrusive that I address myself directly to you. This, under the circumstances, I can do without violating the delicacy which restrained me and continues to restrain me from taking part in the canvass now going on in relation to the Senatorship. The kind terms in which you state your desire for my reelection, and your determination to advocate it, I sincerely thank you for. As to the particular point upon which you desire information, I answer willingly and without difficulty. Before the veto message of the President of the "Reconstruction bill" was sent to the Senate I had voted for the bill, and stated my reasons for so doing in a speech delivered Feb. 20, 1867. In that speech I repeated my opinion that the bill was unconstitutional, but that I gave it my vote for the sole purpose of saving the South from total destruction, sure, as I believed, to be the result if that measure was not accepted. My association with the members of Congress, of both parties, and particularly with those of the majority, who almost entirely sanctioned the policy of the party, satisfied me that this measure failing, such destruction would be inevitable, and from legislation which I was apprehensive (and this apprehension has not since been removed) the Judiciary would be impotent to redress. I had in vain used every effort in my power to induce my political friends in the House to accept the bill as it was passed in the first instance by the Senate. I did this because I believed if it was not done it would be modified by the dominant party so as to make it more objectionable and injurious to the South. In this I was not mistaken. It was so modified when it was returned to the Senate. The President vetoed it, and on the 2d of March, in a short speech, I assigned my reasons for continuing to vote for the measure. That speech, as well as the one in February, and the one in reply to Senator BUCKALEW, are published in a pamphlet, with a short explanatory note, and with this you will receive a copy. In no part of either speech did I pronounce any opinion contained in the veto message to be "unconstitutional doctrine." On the contrary, so far from thinking so, the President maintained the unconstitutionality of the bill upon grounds substantially the same as those which I had urged upon the Senate when the measure was first before that body. I did state in the speech of the 2d of March that I regretted the tone of a part of the message, it being, as I thought, calculated to exasperate the majority in Congress, and not necessary to his constitutional argument. I also said that it contained some legal propositions which I believed to be unsound, but these had nothing whatever to do with the question of the constitutionality of the bill. So far from assailing him in that speech, or in any other made by me in the Senate or elsewhere, since Mr. JOHNSON became President, I have, with a full conviction that it was his due, given him credit for purity of motive and a patriotic desire to secure to the States and the people everywhere every right to which they are entitled; and I am glad to know that he has never for a moment questioned my determination to give to his administration every proper support, and to serve the whole country to the full measure of my ability. And I am also glad to know that the confidence reposed in me by my party associates in the Senate and the House remains undiminished; and what, if possible, is more gratifying, my course in relation to the measure was approved by most of the intelligent citizens of the State. This was made known to me soon after my vote by many letters from civilians in that section and from gentlemen who had belonged to the Confederate army, whose devotion to their local interest is not to be doubted, they having periled life and fortune in the endeavor to achieve for their States a separate independence. Among the names of this class were Gens. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET, TAYLOR and CHALMERS. May I not, therefore, be permitted to say that my conduct cannot be properly condemned as a voluntary abandonment of the rights of our Southern brethren, and a disregard of their welfare, when it was sanctioned as wise and patriotic by those immediately concerned, and whose intelligence and knowledge of the actual condition of their States made them peculiarly capable of forming a correct judgment? And, in conclusion, I add that, if reelected to the position which I now hold, I shall (as I have done in the past) devote myself with untiring assiduity to the protection of the rights of all the States, to the maintenance of the just authority of the General Government, and the welfare of our whole country.

I remain, with great regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. JOHN LEE CARROLL, Annapolis.

BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Democratic Banquet at Washington in Honor of the Day.

Speeches by President Johnson, Attorney-General Stanberry, Jerry Black, and Others—Letters from Other Distinguished Party Leaders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic banquet to-night in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans passed off with unexpected success, the prearranged programme being carried on without variation. There was an evident dissimilarity of sentiment, however, among the guests, as some of them were a little chary of the manner in which JERRY BLACK and other prominent speakers indorsed the Copperheads. The point of the affair was developed in the speech of Gen. TOM EWING, who, after President JOHNSON had been mentioned in connection with the candidacy, boldly nominated Gen. HANCOCK as the proper representative of the Democratic soldiery in the approaching Presidential campaign, and predicted the defeat of the Democratic Party if they failed to nominate some one of similar principles.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The fifty-third anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated by a banquet this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, at which the President, some of the heads of the Departments, most of the Democratic members of Congress, and many distinguished guests were present. A company of about 300 sat down to dinner. The dining-hall was appropriately decorated. The columns were covered with the national bunting, and two large paintings of JACKSON and CLAY hung at either side of the table of honor. Hon. Judge DUNLAP presided. In assuming that position he said that the occasion recalled to memory the immortal JACKSON, a Southern soldier, who, with a Southern army, won the great battle which closed the second war of independence, and whom a grateful people had twice elevated to the Chief Magistracy. JACKSON knew how to maintain the lawful authority of the Federal Union and the just rights of the States, because he always maintained the Constitution of the United States. He was a disciple of JEFFERSON, a true Democrat. He abhorred consolidation and the centralization of unlimited power. What a contrast had since been seen! A great civil war had been waged and had been put down by the power of the Federal arms. The South now lay prostrate, disarmed, impoverished and desolate, seeking admission again into the Union, and ready to submit and obey the laws. It was apparent that she had no further power to resist. The Executive was ready to receive her. Should she be trampled on now that she was down? The instincts of man revolted at such an idea. [Applause.] Should the people degrade themselves by subjecting the South to the rule of her former slaves, and making those slaves the associates, companions and political equals of the men of the North? Never! no, never! [Applause.] The usurpation of Congress in the passage of the Reconstruction acts was a crime against the Constitution and against the civilization of the age. [Applause.] He appealed to the people to battle and defeat by the ballot that usurpation. In this they would have the powerful aid of their noble President, ANDREW JOHNSON, [Cheers] whom the Almighty had endowed with courage and ability to stand in the breach, and to uphold the Union and Constitution. Might they not reverently hope and trust that the Almighty ruler of the Universe would crown his efforts with success, and through the ballot at the polls make the American people once more free, united and happy. [Applause.]

After this opening speech the company set to work in disposing of the good things placed before them, an hour being spent in that way.

JONATHAN D. HOOVER, the Chairman of the Committee, announced that letters had been received from the following gentlemen: Hon. George H. Pendleton, Hon. John Quincy Adams, August Belmont, Gen. Ogden Bowie, Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, Ex-Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, Ex-President Pierce, Ex-President Buchanan, Secretary McCulloch, Gov. Swann, of Maryland, Rear-Admiral Radford, Col. Chas. G. Greene, of Boston, Hon. George W. Jones, of Iowa, Hon. John A. Greene, of New-York, Hon. John M. Binckley, United States Assistant Attorney-General; Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Gov. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, Hon. F. Blair and others. The following are among the letters:

FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: If it were in my power, as it is not, to accept your invitation to the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, it would afford me pleasure on many grounds. Still it is only too apparent that no one can sit at your banquet table without contrasting with painful emotions the condition of our country now with what it was during the eight years that the great defender of the Crescent City was at the head of the Government. By whom was that battle fought? Where were the homes of the men, the result of whose steady courage on that 8th of January carried, as the news spread, not only a fresh feeling of national security, but shed radiant gladness to every hamlet, every valley and along every hillside throughout the land? I remember well the relief and joy with which my young ear caught the sound. In sparsely settled towns families assembled together; parents went with their children to join in a prayer of thankfulness and then to send up their united shouts for the great deliverance. Were not the soldiers under the command and leadership of Gen. JACKSON the fathers and grandfathers of citizens now disfranchised, ruined in estate and in the want and suffering of their families, paralyzed and held down by a despotism, clothed with the authority of might, to execute upon the weak, and the helpless the behests of vengeance? I am sure, especially if I were with you, I would not help contrasting the career of Tennessee, her politics and domestic tranquility; her increasing wealth and power during the life of the sage and hero, whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of all who will be at your banquet, with the deplorably humiliating reign of absolutism in the State which preeminently he loved and adorned. It cannot be otherwise than salutary at all times, and particularly on such an occasion as you celebrate, to recall the events of our foreign wars, from the Revolution to the treaty of peace with Mexico, and to remember that the blood of the gallant men North and South, fighting side by side in a common cause, mingled on every battle-field. If the prosperity of all the Colonies, and later of all the States, and the united prowess of their peoples were essential in these conflicts, have they ceased to be so now? Will they be less so should we be required in any complication of events to assert and maintain by force of arms on sea and land, the rights of American citizens? Whatever may be before us let us hope that the period is not remote when the Union shall be in fact restored—each State standing forth as the coequal of every other State with dignity, equality and rights unimpared. There are, it seems to me, marked and cheering indications that the people are rising in their majesty with united strength to deliver from misrule their country and themselves, signs that integrity and economy in the conduct of public affairs, instead of profusion, peculation and abounding fraud, are by their command to be the rule again; that taxation is to be equalized; that the bondholder is not to screen himself behind exemption, and thus cast upon another of more humble means his fair proportion of the public burden. You, at least, will welcome the conviction that the time is at hand when statesmanship, humanity and patriotism will better meet the demands of the nation than wild theories outside of the Constitution, a wicked malevolence toward neighbors if they happen to be of our race, and a selfish clinging to power, place and plunder.

With high considerations, your friend and servant,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

J. D. HOOVER, Chairman.

FROM HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4, 1868.

J. D. Hoover, Esq., Washington D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot participate in your celebration of the 8th inst. It will be an occasion of unusual interest. The attempted Africanization of the ten Southern States under the false pretence of reconstruction of the Union, the utter subversion of the Constitution to accomplish this end, the profligacy and corruption pervading many branches of the public service, have brought out their proper results. The reaction against the revolutionary violence and license of the past few years has at last commenced. Its progress will be aided by a worthy contemplation of the life and character of JACKSON, of his fervent patriotism, of his persistent energy, his unyielding courage, of the fidelity with which he maintained the rights and dignity and equality of the States, at the same that he enforced obedience to the Constitution. It will be well to remember by whom, and where and for what purpose, the last battle of the war of 1812 was fought; and side by side with that recollection to place the fact that the State then saved from a foreign foe is now governed by military power in order to compel its people to adopt a Constitution which they do not approve, and to establish institutions which they abhor. The retrospect will evoke sympathies and awaken sensibilities, in the midst of which we may hope that hatred and bitterness and vengeance will melt away, and that kindness and good-will and charity will cement the union by the ties, interest, affection and contentment which alone can effectually constitute us one people. Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FROM HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

QUINCY, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1868.

Messrs. J. D. Hoover and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind invitation to join with you and others in celebrating, by a banquet in Washington on the 8th inst., the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. It would be a great pleasure to me to be present, but I fear that other engagements will render it impracticable. But absent, I shall still join you most heartily in the sentiment of the occasion. It is well for us, in these days of darkness and trial, to commemorate the recurring anniversaries marked evermore with white in our national annals. There never was a time in our history when it was more important to awaken the dormant sensibilities of mutual good will and national fraternity from one end of the land to the other. It cannot be that the generous and magnanimous men of the North can much longer cherish or endure the domination of a vindictive passion or retributive revenge in dealing with their vanquished and bleeding brothers at the South, still less exchange the cordial welcome home of forgiveness for a trembling traffic in a strained and hampered mercy. For my own part I am ashamed of this unmanly distrust and fearful suspicion of our prostrate fellow-citizens. Is there anything in the purpose or result of the war which justifies the victor in such a fratricidal quarrel, in throttling his foe, after he is down and holding up his hands in defeat and despair? No brave man in his personal quarrel will treat thus an opponent who acknowledges defeat and renounces further warfare. But to refuse to forgive and forget the past enmity of our own flesh and blood, to scornfully sneer at his promises and protests, and try to extort fallacious security from his deep distress is not only an unworthy rancor and a pitiful timidity—it is a folly of a fatal character. Men and people may fight, and when the fight is over shake hands and go off better friends than ever. And so might we, if the exactions of assumed peril, suspicious demands for security, and humiliating imposition of terms. No reconciliation ever sprang from fear. This may not be statesmanship, but I believe it to be human nature, and that is a good enough substitute for me. It is because I think that our people both North and South do believe after all in sticking a fight, man to man, and then disdaining to bear a grudge that I am glad that such honorable and memorable events as that which you celebrate should be called afresh to the minds of all of us. In it there is nothing sectional, nothing narrow, nothing partisan. It was a triumph won to be sure by Southern skill and bravery, but common to the whole country. Such achievements, fitly commemorated, should tend to lift up the heart of the nation to a higher and more comprehensive kindness and fellowship than we have known for many a long year, and assure to the new era a resplendent brilliancy of united progress which may overshadow the shining memories of the early days of the Republic.

Gentlemen, let us never for a moment despair of the final result, nor an instant cease in the struggle to arouse the nobler nature of the people. Setting aside all lesser aims and rejecting meaner issues, let us march steadfastly to the certain victory of the national constitutional reunion.

I can offer in conclusion no sentiment so appropriate to the event which has called you together, or more congenial to the spirit which pervades its purpose than the poetry at the end of President LINCOLN'S inaugural: "The mystic cords of memory stretching from every battle-field and every patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the charm of the Union when again touched—as surely they will be—by the better angel of our nature."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS.

LETTER OF GOV. B. F. PERRY.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Friday, Jan. 3.

J. D. Hover, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

Your kind invitation to a banquet given at the Metropolitan Hotel, celebrating the fifty-third anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, was received yesterday morning. Would to God it were in my power to be with you and the generous patriots who will assemble on that occasion to do honor to a Southern hero and a Southern soldier, and rearouse a noble sympathy for the descendants of those who so nobly illustrated the patriotism and prowess of the American citizens. The Southern heart, crushed and broken by terrific calamities, social and political, appeals at this time to every generous and manly feeling of the North. Never before in the history of Christian and civilized people, has such infamy and ruin, widespread and universal, been inflicted on a whole section of the country, without distinction between the guilty and the innocent. It is well known that a large portion of the Southern people were opposed to the secession of the States from the Federal Union, and did all they could do for years to prevent the happening of so dire a calamity to the Republic. They have suffered the destruction of their property, the loss of their homes, and the death of their sons and husbands; and now, as a reward for their devotion to the Union, they are doomed to negro supremacy and the barbaric rule of their former slaves, steeped in ignorance and vice. Virtue, innocence, refinement, wealth and intelligence are disfranchised and subjected to the government of ignorance, pauperism and selfish cruelty. The future of the Southern States is frightfully appalling. Experience for the past two years has proved that the freedmen will not work and that they expect to live by the bounty of the Government or by depredation on the industry of others. All over the country starvation threatens them and they are stealing, robbing and murdering. The prisons and penitentiaries are filled with them till it has become impossible to provide for their support in prison. Soon they will have the government of the States in their hands. Self defence and self preservation will force a war of races the most cruel, unnatural and horrible that ever dissolved the face of the earth.

You have well said in your letter of instruction that we are a bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, and entitled to a nation's sympathy in our distress. We are all, North and South, the descendants of a common ancestry, the sons and grandsons of revolutionary sires, who achieved American independence and established the Union and the Constitution to insure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. How little did those heroic, noble patriots suppose that they were securing domestic tranquility and the blessings of liberty to their descendants by providing the means within less than a century of their descendants being disfranchised and placed under a government of negroes. If there is sense of justice or a manly sentiment of honor left in the Northern heart it must revolt at this horrible iniquity. A Southern man led our armies to victory and independence in the Revolutionary War, a Southern man drew the Declaration of Independence, a Southern man has the reputation of being the father of our national Constitution. He was a Southern man, who gained a glorious victory, whose anniversary you are to celebrate on the 8th of January, which you say confirmed our national independence and free Republican institutions in a Union of law and liberty. The Chief-Justice of the United States, who interpreted and established the principles of the Federal Constitution, was a Southern man. For more than a half century the administration of our nation was controled by Southern men, under whose wise statesmanship the American Republic has spread over a whole continent, and become one of the greatest Powers of the world. During the War of 1812 the Southern people were not surpassed by any section in patriotism and gallantry; and in the war with Mexico their sons rushed as volunteers to the defence of their country's honor and glory. Have they not a claim, then, to their country's sympathy in their distress and desolation? Shall it be recorded in history that such a people were by their own brethren and blood disfranchised and placed under the cruel and infamous despotism of their former slaves, an inferior and barbarous race of paupers?

The Southern people are powerless and helpless at this time, and their only hope is a returning sense of justice on the part of their Northern and Western brethren. They expect nothing and hope for nothing from the present Congress. The leaders of the Radical Party have shown themselves insensible to justice, honor and patriotism. Their sole purpose is to perpetuate their own power by the destruction of the Constitution and all the principles of republicanism. Liberty is first to be crushed out of the Southern States, and then with those Africanized rotten boroughs they hope to control the white race North. They will hold in their hands twenty-four black Senators and eighty black members of Congress. Are the Northern people willing to submit to such a government and be controlled by such an Africanized South. I pray to God to avert such calamities, and I have not yet lost hope and faith in the North, the East and the West.

With sentiments of profound respect, I am, yours truly, &c.,

B. F. PERRY.

After the reading of the letters the toast of

The Memory of Andrew Jackson—A great General, a greater statesman and magistrate,

was announced by Col. THOMAS B. FLORENCE and duly honored.

The next toast,

The Eighth of January, 1815—An era in our national life worthy of perpetual commemoration,

was responded to by Hon. JEREMIAH BLACK, of Pennsylvania, Ex-Attorney-General. He said there was no day in the year, except the 4th of July, that ought to be kept so sacred as the 8th of January, and that except the Father of his Country, there was no name known among men which was entitled to higher reverence than that of ANDREW JACKSON. [Applause.] The life of ANDREW JACKSON was one long battle with the enemies of constitutional freedom. [Applause.] He had been assailed with every species of slander, and even to this day the foul birds who had screamed around him in his lifetime, and others hatched from the same stock, liked to degrade and defile him. One of the most injurious aspersions heaped on him was that by which the Radical Party had attempted to make him authority for their own attempts to trample on liberty and law. If there was any truth in that aspersion, then was Gen. JACKSON utterly unworthy of the honor which the American people all over the country were at this moment bestowing upon him. Referring to the proclamation by Gen. JACKSON of martial law in New-Orleans, he said that that was no fiction, as war actually existed there; and he declared that JACKSON'S acts in New-Orleans bore no sort of resemblance to the wanton outrage of declaring martial law for the mere purpose of trampling down the law of the land at places where there were no military operations going on. [Applause.] If Gen. JACKSON had, he said, systematized robbery and murder by means of military commissions—[laughter and suggestions of the name of BEN BUTLER]—if, instead of using his army to fight the common enemy, he had scattered his soldiers all over the country, hundreds of miles away from his post, to kidnap his political opponents for expressing their honest convictions; if he had ordered an upright and conscientious Judge to be dragged from the bench by ruffians, beaten on the head with the butt end of their pistols, (a voice—"like Judge CARMICHAEL, in Maryland,") and carried to prison because he had administered justice according to law, and finally he had established a military despotism on the ruins of a free Government, then, Mr. BLACK admitted, JACKSON would have been a fair authority, and he might have been quoted as an example for Radical misdeeds. [Applause.] But in truth and in fact Gen. JACKSON had been one of the boldest and best defenders which the Constitution and laws of the United States ever had. [Cheers.] There never had lived a man within the limits of the country who would go further to defend them or more cheerfully shed his blood to save them from violation. [A VOICE—ANDREW JOHNSON would.] What would Gen. JACKSON have thought of our Bureau of Military Justice? [Shouts of derision.] If such a bloody machine as that had been set up in his time he probably would have shattered it into a thousand atoms with one blow of his ponderous hand, and the first impulse of his noble, generous nature would have been to take that godless crew by the throat and strangle them. [Loud laughter and applause.] He (Judge BLACK) did not say he would have done so any more than the present Chief Magistrate. [Here there was an enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the President.] JACKSON was preeminently a law-abiding man. He would have waited his time. He would have curbed his fiery temper, and would have chastened down, as he always did, in the proper way, his imperious passion; but sooner or later, he would have done what would yet be done. [Loud cheers.] He would have made these miscreants, feel the majesty of legal justice. [Cheers.] The Spanish had a proverb that "the mill of the gods grinds slow but grinds dreadfully fine," and he asked whether the people of the country were not about to let the water on. [Laughter and echoing shouts of "Let it on."] In conclusion, he said that if the people would truly appreciate the character of ANDREW JACKSON and remember well the lessons which his acts and precepts had furnished them, they would have such a Government as that which JACKSON had described in his protest to the Senate. Not a despotism surrounded with the pride, pomp and circumstances of military show; but a quiet Government which would protect their liberties and their rights; a Government devoid of pomp and show, and distributing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the beauty and freshness to which they contributed. So long as the people kept their eye on the history of JACKSON as the pole star, by which they were to be guided, they would be wise, and whenever they ceased doing so they would be otherwise. [Loud laughter and applause; also three cheers for Pennsylvania.]

Mr. BLACK had commenced his speech from his position at the principal table, but there was such crowding around of persons over anxious to hear him, and such consequent confusion, that he afterward yielded to the demand of those who were placed lower down in the hall and moved up to one of the centre tables, from which he finished his speech.

Mr. HOOVER then, in some extempore remarks, proposed

The health of ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

The toast was received with great cheering and applause, and Mr. JOHNSON was induced to advance to the place from which Judge BLACK had just spoken. After the uproar had subsided, Mr. JOHNSON said:

GENTLEMEN: If I appear before you in response to the sentiment just expressed, it is not for the purpose of addressing you, and I shall do nothing more on the present occasion than to repeat what I gave utterance to just twelve months ago on an occasion like this. I have spoken in various ways, which I think are intelligible and understood by the whole country. [Cheers.]

Col. THOMAS B. FLORENCE then read on behalf of the President, the remarks made by him on the last anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, to the effect that no State had a right to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union, and that Congress had no power under the Constitution to exclude or degrade the people of any State by reducing them to a mere territorial dependency on the Federal head.

The President then returned to his seat amid renewed demonstrations of popularity.

Hon. S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, responded to the toast:

The Federal Union—an exclusively civil establishment, founded on freedom and law.

He remarked this was a sentiment which appealed to the holiest memories, and called up in their bosoms the proudest aspirations of the future. We might all say, in the language of the patriot whose memory they now celebrated, "The Federal Union must, and shall be preserved." [Cheers.] The Union which they commemorated was a Union established by our fathers under a Constitution applicable to all parts of this great nation. It was not a Union in which radicalism and Jacobinism were authorized to dominate over the country and to crush out all civil and political liberty. It was a free, constitutional Union of coequal States, every one having the same privileges and rights under the broad ægis of our glorious Constitution. The Union of modern propagandists and radicals was that one section should use the power of the Federal Government for controling and dominating another section contrary to the guarantees of the Constitution. The Union which challenged our love must be one of kindness and affection, and not a Union of hatred, malignity and extermination. [Applause.]

The fourth was read, viz.:

The President of the United States—Condemned by the envenomed partizan and fanatic, but sustained by every generous and just mind, and by the sober second thought of a just people.

Hon. B. F. BOYER, of Pensylvania, in the course of his response said, in the nature of things it was not possible for the present executive to escape calumny and detraction. He was called to the Administration of the Government in the hour when rebellion submitted to the conquering arms of the Republic. The conflict of arms had ended, and the President invited the return of the rebellious States, through the medium of Provisional Governments; but Congress interposed its veto to the Constitution itself, hence the antagonism between the President and Congress, and latterly there had been an antagonism between Congress and the people. [Laughter.] Congress had recently censured the President; but this was because he was still faithful to his oath of office, to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution against the system of legislation whose corner-stone is usurpation.

The honorable gentleman continued his remarks at length, and was frequently applauded.

The next regular toast was:

The Supreme Court of the United States—Established to preserve the Constitution from violations, usurpers would excise it from its functions.

It was responded to by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who said that the subject was such an important one that he had reduced to writing the remarks he proposed to make, and as his eyesight was no longer good, he would ask a friend to read it for him.

The reading of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech, which was chiefly in commendation of the Supreme Court, was frequently interrupted with applause.

The next regular toast was,

The Constitution—a compact of perpetual union. When disturbed it needs no reconstruction, but only the removal of an obstruction.

Attorney-General STANBERRY said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel to-night something of the novelty and and excitement of a new situation. For the first time in my life I find myself at a Democratic celebration. I find myself here, not merely as one of the convives, but selected by the Committee to respond to one of the regular toasts. I am reminded of the old adage, that politics, like poverty, sometimes brings us acquainted with strange bedfellows. I trust, Mr. Chairman, I may escape the charge of egotism if I take a few minutes to explain how it happened that I have never been at a Democratic meeting in times past, and how it happens that I am here to-night. I feel that I do not speak for myself, but for thousands of others whose past and present political associations have been and are the same as mine. For more than thirty years I belonged to the Whig Party, and fought in its ranks so long that I was classed as one of its "Old Guard." I was with it in its successes, which were few and still constant to it in its reverses, which were many. I never deserted it while its organization existed, and only ceased to be a Whig when the party itself ceased to exist. My last vote was given to that party in the Presidential contest of 1860. Then came the rebellion, and with it a new issue which overshadowed all party issues. I lost sight at once of all former political associations, and joined that great Union Party which saved the Republic. When that great fact was accomplished, when the work of the soldier was done and the work of the statesman was to be resumed, a new question arose only less in magnitude to that of the preservation of the nation, and that was in what spirit and according to what policy the victorious North should deal with those Southern States and that Southern people who had been engaged in insurrection. They gave up the contest, and all the issues of the contest; they repealed their ordinances of secession; they abolished the institution of Slavery; they repudiated the debt which they incurred in waging war, and again asked to come under the protection of the old flag, to be restored once more to the rights and privileges of American citizens. It did seem at first that the policy of forgiveness and restoration would prevail. It was inaugurated under the leadership of Mr. LINCOLN, and he proposed in good faith to carry out the pledges and hopes held out to the South during the struggle that the object of the war was not to destroy, but to preserve; that the Southern States had never lost their places in the Union, but were only temporarily out of their proper relations, and that as soon as the war was over these constitutional relations should be resumed. But even before the death of Mr. LINCOLN there was developed in the Republican Party a formidable opposition to that policy, and a new party was soon formed which held that we had waged a war for conquest and not for restoration; that we had not merely put down an insurrection, but that we had conquered provinces, not States, and a foreign people, not American citizens; that these States, instead of being restored were to be reconstructed; that as a conquered territory Congress was to legislate in all their domestic concerns, and if ever they were again to become States of the Union they were to come in by a new title, precisely as in some future day, we may choose to make a State of the newly acquired Territory of Alaska. Gentlemen, the Constitution is the text of the sentiment to which I have been called upon to respond. Let us stop one moment to look into that sacred instrument, in order to solve the question which arises here. The case which has occurred is not, in the language of a lawyer, a *casus omissus*—the Constitution is not silent. It has anticipated what has happened. It provides for insurrection, whether small or great—whether of a part of a State or of an entire State, whether in one State or in many. It provides for insurrection against the laws of a State and for insurrection against the laws of the United States. It gives power in both cases; the power in one case to put down insurrection against the State by enforcing obedience to the laws of the State, and the power in the other case to put down insurrection against the laws of the United States by enforcing obedience to those laws. So, too, that Constitution gives the power of protection against foreign enemies and the power to declare war, and as incidental to that the power to make conquests. Where, in this instrument, providing for the very case of insurrection, for the very remedy to be applied, where do you find the power to put down insurrection in a State, and then to destroy the State and hold it and its people as conquered and subjugated? And yet, gentlemen, this is precisely what has been done, not by a change of our Federal Constitution, but by a Congress who must find for every act a warrant and authority in the provisions of that Constitution. The reconstruction acts passed by Congress have converted ten of those States into a lower condition than that of mere territories; have destroyed every vestige of State Government, and have stripped millions of their people of every characteristic that belongs to an American citizen. Under this extraordinary legislation the vast territory covered by these ten States and the millions of unhappy people which reside there have no more protection under our Federal Constitution than if they occupied so much territory in the interior of Africa. Their State Constitutions, made by these people under the auspices of Presidents LINCOLN and President JOHNSON, are declared to be illegal, are in effect abolished, and in place of them Congress has provided a military despotism. Certainly, if no valid State law protected these people, there was at least a Federal law, which ought to have protected them; for over every foot of that territory and over every individual that inhabits it the great fundamental law of the Constitution of the United States prevails in all its vigor, and gives to every one of them every privilege and every immunity which it extends to the American citizen anywhere and everywhere. With this Constitution, then, fully in force over all that territory and all those people, where does Congress find its warrant for supplanting a legal State government with a military government? Where does Congress find its warrant in time of peace to suspend the *habeas corpus*, to take away the inestimable privilege

[illegible]

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, and the Presidency.

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SECRETARY STANTON.

History of His Suspension by the President.

The Report of the Senate Military Committee.

Mr. Howard, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to whom was referred the Message of the President, containing his reasons for suspending Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, made the following report yesterday:

On the 12th of August last the President suspended from office Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. It was during the recess of the Senate, and, as the Tenure-of-Office act of March 2, 1867, requires, the President has sent to the Senate a Message, reporting to them the suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case. He designated Gen. U. S. Grant to perform temporarily the duties of the office, and the General has since acted in that capacity. That act (section 2) provides that when any officer appointed as aforesaid, (that is, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,) excepting Judges of the United States Courts, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of *misconduct in office or crime*, or for any reason shall become *incapable or legally disqualified* to perform its duties. In such case, and in no other, the President may suspend such officer, and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate. The statute adds: "And if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint another person to such office. But if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead shall cease, and the official salary of such officer shall during such suspension belong to the person so performing the duties thereof, and not to the person so suspended; provided, however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized, at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office."

From these provisions it is entirely plain that Congress, in the act referred to, intended that no removal of such officer should take place but by the consent of the Senate; nor any suspension from office of such an officer, except for his misconduct in office, or for some crime, or on account of some physical or mental incapacity, or some legal disqualification. The act requires that before the President can order such a suspension, he shall have evidence satisfactory to him that some of these causes exist. He must be satisfied by evidence. He cannot act without evidence; and the evidence must be such as tends to establish the existence of some one of these distinctly enumerated causes, and not merely that there is a difference of opinion between him and the incumbent, or a mere mutual dislike. Both are by the Constitution but officers of the law, bound to perform for the people the duties imposed by the law, and the one no more and to no greater extent than the other. Their duties may greatly differ in public importance, but the obligation is exactly the same. It is to the law that each is responsible. The first principle of constitutional government involves this responsibility, and no official, however high, is above the law or entitled under our system to claim for himself impeccability or immunity. That monarchical principle finds no place in the republican system under which we live, and he who seeks to resort to it seeks to destroy liberty.

Your Committee do not stop to discuss the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act. Mr. Johnson, notwithstanding his strenuous opposition to and his former veto of the measure, chiefly on the ground of making constitutional warrant, has, by his proceeding now under consideration, recognized its binding force. He has adopted it as the rule of his conduct by actually using and employing a power created and existing only by the act itself—the power of suspension; and it only remains for us to give our views of the sufficiency of the evidence and reasons on which he relies to justify his action. To this duty we now address ourselves. A careful perusal of his report to the Senate shows that his first or general reason for the suspension of Mr. Stanton was that he refused to resign when requested, and stated, as his reply to the request, that public considerations of a high character, which had induced him to continue at the head of the Department, constrained him not to resign before the next meeting of Congress. The correspondence is as follows: On the 5th of August the President addressed him the following curt note:

Sir: Public considerations of the highest character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

This was saying to Mr. Stanton, in plain language, "Your continuance in office is injurious to the highest interests of the country." Had Mr. Stanton been guilty of official misconduct; had he committed some crime, or had he become incapacitated or disqualified for the performance of his duties as the law contemplated, this note would have, perhaps, been faultless in point of official courtesy; but, as nothing of the kind was pretended, the style of the communication was, we think, abrupt and overbearing, and such as to excite feeling. The law protected Mr. Stanton in his place. He had exactly the same right to it as Mr. Johnson had to his.

On the same day the Secretary sent to the President the following reply:

War Department, Washington, Aug. 5, 1867.

Sir: Your note of this day has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

And thereupon, and without any further correspondence, intercourse or explanation, the President, on the 12th of the same month, suspended him from his office. The order of suspension was made, putting Mr. Stanton out and putting Gen. Grant into the office, *before* the writing of the letter of the 12th by Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Stanton's reply of the same date, so much commented upon in the report, and which we are about to notice. At the close of his report the President observes that the change he has made in the incumbency of the office "has introduced salutary reforms into the War Department, and that great reductions of expenses have been effected, to the saving of millions to the Treasury." It is to be observed that the report does not intimate as a cause of the suspension any want of economy on the part of Mr. Stanton while exercising the office. The best vindication of Mr. Stanton against the insinuation is found in the promptness with which he disbanded, paid off and sent to their homes our large army of volunteers at the close of hostilities, a promptness which astonished other nations; and in the fact that the opposition of Mr. Johnson to the reconstruction measures of Congress has necessitated the employment of a considerable military force in the rebel States, which, but for that opposition, might and would have been dispensed with before this time. The Committee know of no important retrenchment in the Department which had not been projected by Mr. Stanton before his suspension.

Mr. Johnson, in his report, as one principal reason for the suspension, characterizes this note of Mr. Stanton as a "defiance, and something more." It was no defiance. What it asserted was plainly this, that those "public considerations" which moved Mr. Johnson to desire to get rid of him were those which induced him to remain. The fact was already made public by Mr. Johnson himself, that, in Cabinet council the preceding June, Mr. Stanton had dissented from the opinions of the Attorney-General in reference to the true meaning and effect of the Reconstruction acts of March 2 and March 23, 1867, which opinions Mr. Johnson had adopted and acted upon. The whole country had seen that if these opinions were carried out in practice, as Mr. Johnson proposed they should be, and as he had instructed his subordinates to carry them out, the plain intention of Congress, in regard to the reconstruction of the rebel States, would be defeated. Mr. Stanton had expressed his dissent from those opinions, and refused to countenance an artifice which had occasioned the assembling of Congress on the 3d of July. Congress, to the exclusion of all other business, passed at that meeting a third act on reconstruction, setting aside the dangerous interpretations of the Attorney-General of the two previous acts. As he had done to the two former bills, Mr. Johnson had vetoed this also. It was as notorious—as notorious as three elaborate vetoes, aided by his speeches and conversations and a corps of presses in his interest, could make it—that he was strongly opposed to everything of the kind, and that he intended to render all such legislation abortive. He had not only used his influence and patronage to that end, but had strenuously opposed, denounced, and endeavored to defeat, and even to veto the amendment of the Constitution known as article 14, passed June 16, 1866, intended at that time as a basis of reconstruction. His whole course of conduct was notoriously in open, violent antagonism to the will of the nation, as expressed by the two Houses of Congress, evincing at times a disposition, unawed by the Constitution and his oath of office, to disregard their legislation, and even to disperse them, and seize, if possible, the reins of absolute power. And many of the wisest and most patriotic in the land were filled with apprehensions by his angry fulminations. Mr. Stanton, on the other hand, favored the faithful execution of these acts. They were laws of the land. He would not seek to defeat their object by any means, direct or indirect, and he had good reason to believe, and did believe, that if he resigned his post, Mr. Johnson would fill the vacancy by the appointment of some person in accord with himself, in his plans of obstruction and resistance to the will of Congress. Such an appointment would, by the Constitution, have remained in force until the end of the next session of the Senate. The Senate was next to meet on the 21st of November, and the session would not probably have expired until the first Monday in December, the commencement of the next regular session of Congress. Thus the appointee would have remained in office for four months, during which time, by the Reconstruction acts, the registrations and several elections were to take place in the rebel States. It was undoubtedly the aim of Mr. Johnson, if we may judge from his previous conduct, to avail himself, if practicable, of this lapse of time to carry out his scheme of obstruction, and by every means in his power—and they were many—to hinder and thwart the intended operation and effect of those statutes. And when thus bluntly asked to resign, under the pretext of "public considerations of a high character," (which to him meant obstructions and hinderance,) Mr. Stanton refused to yield his assent to *such* considerations, and strongly and manfully opposed to them, the *duty* incumbent upon him to resist their accomplishment by remaining at his post, and seeking to execute those statutes faithfully and effectually. Such and such only were the "public considerations of a high character" which he echoes back to the President for not resigning his office. They were considerations due to the law; considerations of the very highest import, promotive of the peace of the country, the early readmission of the insurgent States, the return of commercial prosperity, and of an honorable and lasting reconciliation. On this subject the report of the President contains this singular language:

"Whatever cogency these considerations may have had upon Mr. Stanton, whatever right he may have had to entertain such considerations, whatever propriety there might be in the expression of them to others, one thing is certain, it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer."

Is this so? Has it come to pass in the United States that, because a public officer refuses to resign his place on the demand of the Executive, and refuses because, in his opinion, the public interests require it, he becomes "guilty of official misconduct," and worthy of being degraded from his office. If so, the President for the time being, dressed in a little brief authority, is the final and infallible judge of what the public interests require. Congress and its laws are nothing; and however wanton and wicked he may be, it becomes "official misconduct" to differ with him in opinion, and to make known to him the difference. Is Mr. Johnson serious in this arbitrary assumption? Can he no longer brook to be told that his course is wrong? Does he regard a mere difference of opinion as to the propriety of carrying out the legislation of Congress as "official misconduct?" It would seem so from the position here taken. But we cannot countenance a doctrine so absolute and despotic. It is not merely a step toward tyranny, but is itself the essence of tyranny.

Mr. Johnson, in a subsequent part of his report, tells us that what he "claims is, that he is the responsible head of the Administration, and when the opinions of the head of a Department are irreconcilably opposed to those of the President in grave matters of policy and administration, there is but one result that can solve the difficulty, and that is the severance of the relation." This, he adds, "in the past history of the Government has always been the rule, and it is a wise one; for differences of opinion among its members must impair the efficiency of any Administration." It is unnecessary to explore the field of discussion and speculation here presented. Washington retained both Jefferson and Hamilton in his Cabinet, although they were obstinately and violently opposed to each other on the "gravest matters of policy and administration," and although Jefferson freely criticised and endeavored to thwart nearly every great measure favored by Washington. History, however, does not tell us the sad tale that Gen. Washington, or either of the Secretaries, was seeking to render nugatory acts of Congress already passed and in force. The duty of the Executive to carry out the laws had not then become a subject of debate in the Cabinet.

That this startling purpose on the part of Mr. Johnson was the real ground of the "differences of opinion" between him and Secretary Stanton, is sufficiently indicated by the facts already referred to, and the still more significant fact that the report before us does not undertake to state what the real difference of opinion was. Its daring is not quite equal to this. It nowhere sets forth the subject-matter which was the theme of this difference of opinion, while the surrounding facts and circumstances taken in connection with the studied silence leave no doubt that the real question of difference was whether the Reconstruction acts of Congress should be faithfully executed according to their true intent and meaning? To entertain a contrary purpose was sufficiently high-handed. To confess it to the world in a solemn communication to the Senate required more nerve than the writer possessed. Mr. Stanton, then, was asked to resign because he would not be a party to such a scheme. And because, foreseeing that scheme would be carried out in case he should give Mr. Johnson a chance to appoint a pliant and consenting Secretary to fill the vacancy, he refused to resign, and stood upon reasons of the highest import. Mr. Johnson suspends him for "misconduct in office." The Secretary had a legal right to refuse, and the circumstances fully justified his so doing. We recognise in his refusal no misconduct, no fault; but on the contrary, we are of opinion that in so doing he consulted both his duty and the best interests of the country. During the bloody civil war, his eminent talents, his patriotism, his vigilance, his untiring devotion to the cause, and his unflinching determination to put down the rebellion, had justly entitled him to the gratitude and admiration of the country. In the worst of times he was true and faithful. When many others seemed to despair, his fortitude was unshaken. When defeat and discouragement darkened the land, he was not appalled, but his genius pierced the gloom, and saw the light of approaching triumph. We cannot sympathise with that spirit which, without fixing upon him so much as a plausible charge of misconduct, would cast him down and ruin his well-earned reputation. The President's report, not content with stating and relying upon the causes which existed anterior to the separation, goes further, and presses into its service a fact that transpired afterward—which, of course, is not entitled to the slightest weight as a reason for it. It complains that on being informed by a note from Mr. Johnson that he had been suspended, Mr. Stanton replied in the following note of Aug. 12:

War Department,
Washington City, Aug. 12, 1867.

"Sir: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the powers vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But, inasmuch as the General Commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

To the President.

In this note Mr. Stanton relies upon the Tenure of Office act already referred to, the first section of which provides "that every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is, and shall be, entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of Secretary, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and of the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President, by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." We have already quoted as much of section two of the act as applies to this case.

Mr. Johnson alleges that when he vetoed the Tenure of Office bill Mr. Stanton concurred with him and the rest of the Cabinet in holding it to be unconstitutional; and he now charges Mr. Stanton with a "change of opinion," partaking of bad faith, in invoking the act as a protection against the effort to suspend him. He insists, in effect, that the Secretary ought still to regard it as invalid and inoperative, and declares that if any one of his Cabinet officers had then said to him that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became a law, he should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal.

It is true that Mr. Stanton thought that bill unconstitutional, and was opposed to its becoming a law. Such was sincerely his view. Some of the ablest statesmen in the country have entertained the same opinion; while others, equally able, have held the contrary doctrine, among whom was Mr. Webster. The controversy is almost as old as the Government. But does it follow that because a public officer has entertained such an opinion of a proposed measure, he is to carry his notions so far as to treat it as void when formally enacted into a law by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress? Mr. Johnson has not dared to do this, for his very order suspending Mr. Stanton from office, as provided by this same law, is a recognition of its validity. Such a proceeding can take place only under that act. Mr. Jefferson, as a member of President Washington's Cabinet, thought the first Bank of the United States unconstitutional; yet during his administration of eight years he never sought to disturb it. President Madison, in 1811, vetoed a bill to renew the charter, for the same reason; and yet in 1816 he yielded his opinion, and approved the United States Bank charter of that year.

If a public officer must, because he has once deemed it unconstitutional, treat an act of Congress as void, and totally disregard it, it is easy to see the confusion that would be the consequence. There would be as many judges, to determine what the law is, as officers; public rights and private rights would be at the mercy and subject to the whims of these multitudinous judges, and anarchy would be the result. The only escape from this is in the principle that, when a bill has passed through all the forms required by the Constitution, this statute is to be obeyed until, in a proper case at law or in equity, distinctly involving its validity, it has been held by the court of last resort to be unconstitutional. Mr. Stanton was actuated by this motive. The Tenure-of-Office bill having been passed over the President's veto, he, like a faithful officer, obedient to the law, treated it as the will of the nation, constitutionally expressed. It was to him a law not only guaranteeing his office, but, in view of the purposes of Mr. Johnson, imposing a solemn duty to remain at his post. It should not be overlooked that the Cabinet discussions of the Tenure of Office bill took place in February, 1867, and that the two last reconstruction acts were passed March 23 and July 19, respectively; so that Mr. Johnson's purposes could not have been so fully developed during the pendency of the first-named measure as afterward. In June they received shape and a clear direction from the opinions of the Attorney-General. The bitter and defiant tone of the act of July 19 tended still more strongly to display Mr. Johnson's opposition and his purpose of obstruction. The occasion became one of peculiar gravity and importance to the whole country; and in our opinion fully justified Mr. Stanton in laying aside all deference toward the President, suggested by ordinary relations and occurrences.

Mr. Johnson next alleges that Mr. Stanton was in favor of his scheme of executive reconstruction, and endeavors to make it out that he had changed his ground, and opposed the "policy" of Mr. Johnson. He says: "A leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by the Executive authority, for, so far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln, nor any member of his Cabinet, doubted his authority to act, or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work. The first business transacted after I became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and, at the earliest moment practicable, was applied, in the form of a proclamation, to the State of North Carolina, and afterward became the basis of action, in turn, for other States." In order to sustain this allegation, Mr. Johnson cites a part of the testimony given by Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committee of the House of Representatives. That part is as follows: *Question*—"Did any one of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the Government to reorganize State Governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress? *Answer*—None whatever; I had myself entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina." (*Impeachment Ev., p. 401.*) The President in his report adds: "There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me. * * Thus far and upon this vital policy there was perfect accord between the Cabinet and myself, and I saw no necessity for a change." Mr. Johnson here endeavors to fix distinctly the authorship of that proclamation, and consequently of his so-called "reconstruction policy," upon Mr. Stanton. This is by no means true; and it is found to be untrue in the most vital points, viz.: the points of excluding the colored people from voting, and reorganizing the power of Congress over the conquered rebel States. It is but just that the *whole* of Mr. Stanton's reply to this question should be given, for it will show how that proclamation obtained its present form and substance. Mr. Stanton proceeds:

"It may be proper to add, in regard to the history of this subject, that on the day succeeding the date of the telegram to Gen. Weitzel, and on the last day of Mr. Lincoln's life, there was a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant and all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, were present. Gen. Grant at that time made a report of the condition of the country as he conceived it to be, and as it would be on the surrender of Johnson's army, which was regarded as absolutely certain. The subject of reconstruction was talked of at considerable length. Shortly previous to that time I had myself, with a view of putting in a practicable form the means of overcoming what seemed to be a difficulty in the mind of Mr. Lincoln, a rough draft of a form or mode by which the authority and laws of the United States should be reëstablished, and governments reorganized in the rebel States under the Federal authority, without any necessity whatever for the intervention of rebel organizations or rebel aid. In the course of that consultation Mr. Lincoln alluded to the paper, went into his room, brought it out, and asked me to read it, which I did, and explained my ideas in regard to it.

There was one point which I had left open; that was as to who should constitute the electors in the respective States. That I supposed to be the only important point upon which a difference of opinion could arise—whether the blacks should have suffrage in the States, or whether it should be confined, for the purposes of reorganization, to those who had exercised it under the former State laws. I left a blank upon that subject to be considered. There was at that time nothing adopted about it, and no opinion expressed; it was only a *project*.

I was requested by the other members of the Cabinet and by Mr. Lincoln, to have a copy printed for each member for subsequent consideration. My object was simply to bring to the attention of the President and Cabinet, in a practical form, what I thought might be possible means of organization without rebel intervention. Mr. Lincoln seemed to be laboring under the impression that there must be some starting point in the reorganization, and that it could only be through the agency of the rebel organization then existing, but which I did not deem to be at all necessary. That night Mr. Lincoln was murdered.

Subsequently, at an early day, the subject came under consideration, after the surrender of Johnson's army, in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson. The project I had proposed was printed, and a copy in the hands of each member of the Cabinet and President. It was somewhat altered in some particulars, and came under discussion in the Cabinet, the principal point of discussion being as to who should exercise the elective franchise. I think there was a difference of opinion in the Cabinet upon that subject. The President expressed his views very clearly and distinctly. I expressed my views, and other members of the Cabinet expressed their views. The objections of the President to throwing the franchise open to the colored people appeared to be fixed, and I think every member of the Cabinet assented to the arrangement as it was specified in the proclamation relative to North Carolina. After that I do not remember that the subject was ever again discussed in the Cabinet.

Q.—In this connection, be good enough to state who prepared that proclamation? A.—I do not know who prepared it.

Q. Was it submitted by the President to the Cabinet? A. Yes, Sir; the *project* I had was different in this respect; mine was in the form of an order—"*Ordered*," so and so; the President modified it by certain recitals, which I thought an improvement, and it emanated from the State Department.

Q. Do the Committee understand that in your *project* you provided that all loyal male citizens 21 years of age should vote, and all disloyal persons should be excluded, or how otherwise? A. *My own position was in favor of that;* the plan I proposed left it in the alternative; I stated it both ways, considering it a question on which there would be a difference of opinion; how it was printed I do not now remember.

Q.—Did Mr. Lincoln ever see the printed copy? A.—No; the manuscript of it was only given to him the last day of his life. He produced the paper and asked me to read it and explain it to the members of the Cabinet. That night he was murdered.

Q.—The North Carolina Proclamation excluded the colored people from suffrage, did it not? A.—That is my recollection of it.*

Q.—Did Mr. Lincoln express any opinion in regard to your *project* upon the point of suffrage? A.—No, Sir; I think there was no opinion expressed by anybody; I do not think I myself expressed an opinion; I only stated the question; I had only prepared it as a *project* for discussion; my principal object was to convince the President that there was no necessity for what he thought should be the starting point; that the first measures taken should be sanctioned by the rebel legislatures.

Q. As I understand the form of your draft, it was that of a military order? A. It was in the form of an Executive order.

Q. Was it a military order or not? A. That was a question I had not myself determined from what department it should issue; whether it should issue from the Military Department or from the State Department. The only change in form that I remember is the recital which prefaces the North Carolina proclamation.

Q. Did Mr. Lincoln, during his proclamation, ever submit to his Cabinet any plan for the reorganization of the rebel States, or did the Cabinet ever agree upon any plan of reorganization? A. Not to my knowledge.

* * * * *

Q.—You have expressed an opinion as to the power to issue proclamations for reorganization. Do you mean by the opinion you have expressed to include any opinion as to the final legality of the organizations to be accomplished under such plan of reorganization; in other words, whether that reorganization would be *final and conclusive, and that Congress would have no right to regulate and control it?* A.—My opinion upon that point is only the opinion of an individual citizen. My opinion is that the whole subject of construction and the relation of a State to the Federal Government is subject to the controlling power of Congress; and while I believe that the President and his Cabinet were not violating any law, but were faithfully performing their duty in endeavoring to organize Provisional Governments in those States, I suppose then, and will suppose, that the final validity of such organizations would rest with the law-making power of the Government. That, however, as I said, is but the opinion of an individual.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that the question of legality of your acts in the past are [is] to be determined by Congress, or does that belong to the Courts? A.—I think it has got to be determined by Congress, and is properly determined by them. What the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be over the political power of Congress is a question upon which I do not feel called upon to swear.

Q.—Can you state whether the North Carolina proclamation was adopted in the shape in which it was presented by the President, or whether it was modified in any way? A.—I do not know of any modification. There could not have been any material modification without my observing it.

Q.—Then that is the project which came from the President originally? A.—Yes, Sir; that is my recollection."

It is manifest from this that Mr. Stanton was not the responsible originator of the plan which was adopted. That Mr. Johnson, acting probably under the advice of the Secretary of State, from whose office it emanated, was the responsible author and designer is equally manifest. That Mr. Stanton was opposed to the exclusion of the blacks from the suffrage is equally evident—though he finally gave his assent to the instrument as produced by Mr. Johnson. It is also evident that this plan was then understood to be temporary and provisional, subject to the future action and control of Congress. Mr. Johnson himself so regarded it. The whole country so regarded it. We find the Secretary of State reciting in the proclamation the fact that the rebellion had left the people of the rebel States "*deprived of all civil government.*"

Again, we find him on the 24th of July, 1865, telegraphing Mr. Sharkey, the Provisional Governor of Mississippi, that "the President sees no reason to interfere with Gen. Slocum's proceedings. The Government of the State will be provisional only until the *civil authorities shall be restored with the approval of Congress.*" [Ex. Doc. 26, already cited, p. 60.] And on the 12th of the following September we find Mr. Seward, in answer to the claim put forth by Provisional Gov. Martin, of Florida, that the formation of a new State Constitution would restore Florida to its proper constitutional relations to the United States, informing him very pointedly that "it must be distinctly understood" that the restoration to which he referred would be "*subject to the decision of Congress.*" (Id., p. 205.) Mr. Johnson claims to be responsible for the conduct of the Executive Department. Does he admit his responsibility for these dispatches of his Secretary of State? Of course he must, and must admit himself bound by them. And yet in his message at the opening of the following session of Congress in December, he suppressed every such intimation, and astonished the country by announcing that he had fully reorganized and reconstructed the rebel States, and all that remained for Congress to do was to pass upon the naked question of the regularity of the elections and the qualifications of the Senators and Representatives they had elected and sent to Washington, having no sort of authority over the rebel States themselves, although the tracks of our victorious armies were still fresh and distinct upon their soil. And from that day to this he has persistently resisted every attempt of Congress to treat the Governments organized under his orders as provisional and temporary.

Who, then, has committed the offence, if it be one, of changing front on this great question of the power of Congress? Who has been the early, the original opponent of granting to the colored man the ballot for his protection and for the security of the country against another rebellion? Not Mr. Stanton, surely. His opinions on these subjects have ever been the same, and Mr. Johnson knew them well from April, 1865, down to the time of the suspension. And yet at the end of two years and four months, during which he had been in almost daily official intercourse with him, it transpires that these opinions cannot be tolerated, and Mr. Johnson discovers that "public considerations of a high character" require his suspension from office.

It is obvious that this is only a pretext, and that no new motives for getting rid of Mr. Stanton existed in August last, except such as we have already pointed out. At any rate, your Committee have in vain searched for others.

Another and a special ground of complaint alleged against Mr. Stanton in the Message, is that he failed to communicate to the President a telegraphic dispatch of Gen. Baird, dated the 28th July, 1866, relative to the State Convention of Louisiana, then about to meet at New-Orleans; and that the Secretary did not send the General instructions as requested. The language of the Message is as follows:

"The dispatch of Gen. Baird of the 28th, asks for immediate instructions, and his letter of the 30th, after detailing the terrible riot which had just happened, ends with the expression of regret that the instructions which he asked for were not sent. It is not the fault, or the error, or the omission of the President that this Military Commander was left without instructions; but for all omissions, for all errors, for all failures to instruct when instructions might have prevented this calamity, the President was openly and persistently held responsible. Instantly, without waiting for proof, the delinquency of the President was heralded in every form of utterance. Mr. Stanton knew that the President was not responsible for this *delinquency*. The exculpation was in his power, but it was not given by him to the public, and only to the President in obedience to a requisition for all the dispatches. No one regrets more than myself that Gen. Baird's request was not brought to my notice. It is clear from his dispatch and letter that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions, the riot which arose on the assembling of the Convention would have been averted. There may be those ready to say that I would have given no instructions even if the dispatch had reached me in time, but all must admit that I ought to have had the opportunity.

In another part of the Message, speaking of the riot which occurred in New-Orleans on the 30th of July, 1866, remarks:

"I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix the responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again reiterated all through the land, that the President was warned in time, but refused to interfere."

These passages from the Message show plainly enough that the purpose of the author is to prove that he had no opportunity to prevent the riot and slaughter of that bloody day, and is, therefore, free from the responsibility of which he speaks, and that his failure to prevent them is justly chargeable to the Secretary's delinquency in not sending Gen. Baird instructions, and in withholding from him (the President) the dispatch recited; in other words, that not he, but Mr. Stanton, is justly chargeable with permitting the riot. Although it is not incumbent on your Committee to inquire into the President's responsibility in respect to the lamentable event, yet in demonstrating the groundlessness of this charge, they find it necessary to show the President's responsibility, he surely will have no reason to complain, for the charge itself naturally challenges a careful consideration of the facts. First, then, is there reason for supposing that Mr. Johnson would, in case this dispatch had been made known to him immediately on its receipt by Mr. Stanton, have taken such steps as would have averted the riot? Second, was Mr. Stanton in fault in not sending instructions to Gen. Baird of such a character as to have secured the same end? And, third, was he in fault for not communicating the dispatch to the President? The dispatch is as follows:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I should not countenance or permit such action, without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me by telegraph.

It was received at the telegraph office in the War Department at a few minutes after 10 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, which was Saturday, but not delivered to Mr. Stanton till the next morning (Sunday.) Suppose the President had then seen it, what would be probably have done? Would he have ordered Gen. Baird to abstain from preventing the arrest of the members of the Convention, as the General proposed to do, unless otherwise instructed by the President; or would he have ordered him to aid in making such arrests? These are, it must be admitted, serious questions for the President. They involve his *animus*; his intention and purpose in relation to the Convention, as well as his knowledge and notice of the intention and purpose of those who opposed it; and in answering them, we must rely upon the evidence which goes to disclose his purpose and intent.

We affirm, then, that the President was opposed to the calling that Convention; that before and on the day of the date of that dispatch he well knew that it was to assemble on the 30th; that he then well knew that Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies and Attorney-Gen. Herron, of Louisiana, then in New-Orleans, as well as others, intended to have the members, on their assembling, arrested on criminal process for being engaged in what was designated "an unlawful assembly;" that he then well knew there was imminent danger that the attempt to arrest them would lead to a riot; that he was on that day fully determined that the United States troops at New-Orleans should be used in aiding to make these arrests, and opposed to their interfering to prevent them. If this shall be satisfactorily made out from the evidence, then it will appear that this accusation against Mr. Stanton of having, by his neglect, given occasion for the riot, is unfounded in fact, and a mere contrivance to damage his character as a public officer. By looking into the testimony taken by the Select Committee of the House of Representatives (Second Session, Thirty-ninth Congress—Com. Report No. 16) on the New-Orleans riot, we find the following facts relative to the connection of President Johnson with the Convention of July 30: In the Spring of 1866 a bill was introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana to take the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a convention to form a constitution, and to provide for the election of delegates, and for holding the Convention. This Legislature was assembled under the Constitution of the State framed and adopted in 1864, under a military order of Gen. Banks.

The bill in question was not warranted by that Constitution; and the Journal of the Convention of 1864 shows that it had given its President full authority at any time thereafter and for any cause to reconvoke it. But it does not very plainly appear from their two resolutions on this subject, that in case of the ratification of the Constitution by the people, the Convention, when convoked by the President, was expected to enact amendments or to frame and submit them to a popular vote; though such a reassembling implies an authority to propose and submit amendments for popular ratification. However this may be, Mr. Johnson was opposed to calling it together by legislative act—not, as is shown, because such an act would be inconsistent with that Constitution, but because it would embarrass his reconstruction policy.

He was in March waited upon by three persons from Louisiana; W. B. Egan, D. S. Cage and J. B. Eustis, who were advocates of his policy, in reference to this bill. He was opposed to it.

On the 8th of March Cage and Eustis sent a telegram to a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives, in which they say:

"After interviews with the President and Secretary Seward we are thoroughly convinced that further agitation of the Convention question will seriously embarrass the President's reconstruction policy."

This dispatch was the result of several interviews with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and was thought to be so important that it was entered at large on the journal of the Houses. (Report p. 29.) The sole motive of this opposition seems to have been the fear that the Convention might create some obstacle in the way of that policy. The President dreaded it because it might liberalize the right of suffrage toward the colored Unionists, and restrict it in reference to rebels. He was unwilling to run any such risk. This was the early leading impulse that moved him. The disfranchisement of the blacks was a favorite element in that policy, and he was early on the alert to secure it.

The order of Gen. Banks, of March 11, 1864, directing an election of delegates, declares that the Convention is to be held "for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana," and that they are to "meet at Liberty Hall, Executive Buildings, in New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864." "In case any vacancy occurs by resignation or death, after the organization of the Convention a writ of election shall be issued by the Convention to fill the vacancy." (P. 38.)

The objects of this Convention were thus very comprehensive and very important; and with a view to their attainment, the General placed no limit upon the length of their session or their power over adjournments. The whole matter was left to their discretion, and they could be deprived of their power only in one of three ways: an adjournment *sine die*, with the consent of the Commanding General, a revocation or change of the military order convoking them, or the formal readmission of the Senators and Representatives into Congress.

As there is no pretence that any one of these contingencies had happened, we conclude that the reassembling of the Convention was a lawful act, warranted by the order of Gen. Banks, just referred to.

To ascertain the powers of the Convention in reference to its own sittings, and the power of filling vacancies, it may not be without use to refer to some of the principles of parliamentary law applicable to these subjects. A legislative body, when duly convoked, cannot be adjourned without day or dissolved but by lapse of time, or in the manner provided by law. The House of Commons in England has ever exercised full control on the subject of vacancies, by determining when they exist, and by taking measures to fill them; and this as a power necessary to its own independence, and resting upon the same foundation with the right to judge of the elections and returns of its own members. The only termination of a sitting of Parliament which will constitute a session, is undoubtedly a prorogation or a dissolution, either by royal authority or by lapse of time; and no mere adjournment even in obedience to the King's command is sufficient for that purpose. According to the law of Parliament no adjournment from one day to another, however distant, will constitute a session; nor in the United States, under written constitutions, unless the adjournment is accompanied with a declaration that it is for the purpose of closing the session or is attended with circumstances of equivalent character. (Cush. on Parl. Law, sections 254, 453, 503.)

We do not here discuss the constitutional power of the General in command to issue the original order for electing the Convention. That question does not now fairly arise. But as there was no restriction upon his power over the sittings of the Convention, he could have prorogued or dissolved it whenever he should see fit. But as he had not done so, and as it had never been done, and as the Convention had not by any act of their own terminated their session, they were still a lawful body competent to meet and competent to act as a deliberative body for the attainment of the object mentioned in the order. The body could not dissolve itself of its own volition. It was constituted by a law superior to its own will and pleasure for high and important State purposes, and could be released from its duties only by the consent of the power convoking it. This consent was not given, and its duties and its powers remained the same as when it first came together in 1864. If a quorum was not present on the day on which it was called to reassemble by its President, it was by the parliamentary law his duty to adjourn the body to the next sitting day, and so on from day to day until a quorum should be in attendance.

And the right of the members who came on that day, if not a quorum, to meet and to be thus adjourned, was a strict legal right, if it be granted that the order of Gen. Banks was a legal order, and a constitutional foundation for the Convention. If it was not a legal order, then Mr. Johnson should have hastened to revoke it. This was a plain duty, but while he permitted it to remain, it did not become him to denounce the Convention as unlawful, or to deny to it the power to regulate the times of its own sittings or the right of filling vacancies in its own members. On these subjects he was plainly estopped by his own acts and by his acquiescence in that order.

On the 26th of June, 1866, the members of the Convention of 1864 reassembled, and owing to the absence of Mr. Durell, the President, chose Mr. Howell, one of their number, President *pro tempore*. On the 7th of the following July he issued his proclamation calling the Convention together on the 30th of July, "for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana," and calling upon the Governor to "issue the necessary writs of election to elect delegates to said Convention in parishes not now represented therein." (Report, p. 46.)

There appears to be no want of authority in the Governor upon the call of the Convention to issue these writs of election to fill vacancies. Accordingly Mr. Wells, the provisional Governor, on the 27th of July, issued his proclamations directing elections to be held in twenty-seven parishes, not represented in the Convention, for the choice of fifty-one delegates, to be held on the third of September following (p. 3.) There can be no doubt that Mr. Johnson had seen the proclamation of Mr. Howell (of the 7th of July) long before the 30th of that month, and long before the transmission of his telegram of the 28th July, about to be noticed; and there is good ground for supposing that he was also cognizant of the fact that Gov. Wells had issued his proclamation of the 27th for an election to fill vacancies. Nor is there reason to doubt that he was fully aware of the following letter from Mayor Monroe, of New-Orleans, to Gen. Baird, of the 25th of July.

Mayoralty of New-Orleans, City Hall,
July 25, 1866.

General: A body of men claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the Municipal and State governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city on Monday next.

The laws and ordinances of the city, which my oath of office makes obligatory on me to see faithfully executed, declare all such assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquillity unlawful, and as such to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same. It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal law, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities.

I will esteem it a favor, General, if at your earliest convenience you will inform me whether the projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly. I am, General, very respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Brevet Major-Gen. Baird, Commanding, &c.

Thus Mr. Johnson is chargeable with a foreknowledge that the Convention was to assemble on the 30th.

Why did he not, on being advised of Mr. Howell's proclamation of the 7th, at once forbid the assembling of that body? An order to that effect would have rendered it illegal, and would at once have prevented it, thus removing all danger from it to his policy, and all danger of a riot. But he entirely abstained from interfering with it, though for three weeks he well knew it was impending. If he or his advisers at Washington supposed it to be such an illegal and dangerous body as he afterward pretended it was, why this delay, when it was easy to nip it in the bud? And, if he actually knew the fact that Gov. Wells had, on the 27th, three days before the riot, issued his proclamation for the election, why did he not revoke or countermand it? Although this might not have prevented the assembling of the Convention, it would at least have been a weighty discouragement of it, and in all probability would have stopped it. But he still permitted the thing to go on, and though he was beyond all doubt earnestly opposed to it, we are not aware that he, as President of the United States, having full control over it, ever took any efficient step to prevent it. It had a right to assemble, to consult and to vote. And, although in 1864 it had framed an instrument for the political government of Louisiana, which had been ratified by the people, it is illogical to contend that, therefore, it had used and exhausted all the powers to frame such a one as the interests of the State might require. Who was to judge of the fitness and efficiency of all the provisions for the government of that people, and who could say the Convention had done enough? Surely no one but the power creating it. The provisions already adopted may have been incomplete and unfit. Who was to determine that the defects should not be remedied? Had the Constitution already existing confined the right of suffrage, as it did not, to the few white loyalists and to the far more numerous black loyalists of Louisiana, and had the Convention proposed to admit the mass of disloyalists to that privilege, it may be regarded as certain that the party so clamorous against it would have hailed it with delight. They would have seen no illegality in the reassembling of the Convention on the 30th of July, and would have been as determined to defend it as they were now to destroy it, and Mr. Johnson would probably have ordered the military to protect it against all violence. And again, should it be conceded, as it ought not to be, that the members possessed no functions as a convention, they were at least private citizens, and as such had a right to assemble together, and to remain together, and to be protected by the civil authorities, so long as they abstained from the commission of any overt act breaking the peace, or tending designedly to break the peace. This is a principle so universally admitted that it needs no elucidation. And there is a complete absence of all evidence that they did any such act, or intended to do it; but the evidence shows conclusively the contrary. They were peaceable; and even Mr. Johnson, who became their most violent accuser, never pretended that they committed, or intended to commit, any disorder; but only (in his St. Louis speech) that they intended to frame a Constitution allowing negroes to vote, and to induce Congress to recognize the State as a State in the Union, under that Constitution. Even if true, was this a crime?

Mr. Johnson was bound to consider it a legal Convention, invested with all the rights, powers and privileges pertaining by parliamentary law to a parliamentary body.

In New-Orleans it had violent opponents, who affected to deny its legality, not on account of any alleged illegality of the original order, but on the assumed ground that its powers had wholly expired. Judge Abell, of the First District Court of New-Orleans, on the 3d of July charged the Grand Jury that the meeting would be illegal; and again, in stronger terms, on the 23d of the same month, that it would be criminal. (Report, pp. 275, 276.) He instructed them that it was a revolutionary movement of the Radical members of the Convention, intended to subvert and overthrow the State Government then in operation, and to destroy the State Constitution; and that the resolution by which it claimed the right to reassemble "furnished no legal pretext" for so doing. In these instructions the Judge was in error. The Convention neither had the power nor did it intend to dissolve itself and become extinct as a body. On the contrary, one of its last acts in July, 1864, was to resolve that when it adjourned it should be at the call of the President.

The resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns it shall be at the call of the President, whose duty it shall be to convoke the Convention for any cause, or in case the Constitution should not be ratified, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary for the formation of a civil government for the State of Louisiana. He shall also in that case call upon the proper officer of the State to cause elections to be held to fill any vacancies that may exist in the Convention.

It is worthy of note that Judge Abell was himself a member of the Convention of 1864, where he voted against the Constitution framed by that body, against a resolution of the Convention denouncing the doctrine of secession and recommending a change of the Federal Constitution by which Slavery was abolished throughout the United States, and against an ordinance of the Convention limiting the right to vote upon the Constitution there framed to the persons who had declared their allegiance to the United States according to the provisions of President Lincoln's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863. He belonged to the party who desired no security for the future against rebellion, no punishment and no indemnity for the past. His principles led him directly to favor rebel domination in Louisiana and the ostracism of all Union men, white and black; and he appears to have been a violent and persistent partisan, both in the Convention and on the Bench.

When the above recited resolution relating to the adjournment was put upon its passage, (July 25, 1864,) he was one of 8 members who voted against it, while 68 recorded their votes in its favor. (Journal of the Convention. p. 169.) On Wednesday or Thursday before the 30th of July, a Mr. Joseph Adolphus Rosier, a lawyer of New-Orleans, left the City for Washington, at the request, as he swears, of members of the Legislature there, also at the request of certain citizens, "to see the President of the United States relative to the Convention of 1864, which was to assemble under the proclamation of Judge Howell, the self-styled President of the Convention." He adds in his testimony before the Committee, (Report, p. 221, &c.,) "this Convention of 1864 was a body that had no shadow of right to meet together; it was all humbugging from beginning to end, a mere sham, and distinguished members of Congress so characterized it. I may say it was all a military humbug from beginning to end; * * as an assumption on the part of these men to form a Constitution and submit it to the people. * * In its origin it was a humbug, and I was about the only one who had the courage, through the public prints, to denounce its proceedings." Such were the views of Mr. Rosier. He was bold, talkative and persistent; he bitterly hated the Convention, and particularly those who favored the reassembling. And yet he professed to be a Union man. This man, coming immediately from the scene of these hot discussions, with a mind at once fervent and frivolous, bitterly prejudiced against the reassembling, and apparently full of the warmest admiration of Mr. Johnson's "policy," called upon him, as he swears, and had an interview with him that week, that is, on Friday, the 27th, or Saturday, the 28th. He swears that his idea was to represent to the President exactly the state of things in New-Orleans; what this Convention of 1864 was; that its effects had been injurious to the interests of the State and the General Government; that the men who wished to reassemble this Convention were a revolutionary body, and that he endeavored to impress upon the President his views that the civil authorities constituted the only legal body to take charge of this affair, and, after proper indictments, to arrest the members of this illegal Convention, and that after their arrest, in accordance with the usual forms of civil law, our Supreme Court would decide whether that Convention was a legal body or not. Mr. Rosier states, "it was my object in going to Washington to see how the Convention could be prevented;" that his object in visiting the President was to get him to prevent the military from interfering with the civil processes for arresting the members of the Convention; and that "the President and he agreed in opinion." He swears that "the President took sound, constitutional views of it. The President's wish and only object seemed to be that the writs emanating from the Courts should be executed." In answer to the question, "Did you not try to induce the President to prevent the military from interfering?" this witness says: "I wanted to prevent the military from interfering, and, therefore, I cautioned him that it was of the utmost importance that the military should be prevented from interfering before the Courts had acted." And to show that he refers to the action of the Courts *after* the indictments and arrests, and on the contemplated trial of the indictment, we need only to cite another passage of his testimony, in which he says: "The only way in which it could be decided was, in the first place, to have them indicted, to issue warrants, and allow the Courts of the country to decide whether that was a constitutional body or not."

The witness also swears that he told the President that he thought the military would interfere to prevent the action of the civil authorities—that they would interfere to prevent the execution of the processes of the civil Courts to arrest these men, and prevent them from setting up a State Government of their own.

This language is too plain for misapprehension. If this witness is at all to be believed, Mr. Johnson was opposed to the reassembling of the Convention, and in favor of having the members arrested on a criminal charge and brought to trial. He was also opposed to the troops in New-Orleans interfering to prevent that proceeding; and he knew "exactly the state of things," as the witness swears; and the latter assures us that he, (the witness,) while in Washington, conferred with his friends in New-Orleans by telegram. He had several interviews with Mr. Johnson on Friday and Saturday. (See his testimony passim, Report pp. 221 to 227.)

The witness tells us that the President had received a telegram, and was under the impression that the riots had ceased. "Other dispatches received inclined us to believe the riots were going on. It was then he telegraphed "that the civil authorities should prevail; that their process should be respected, and that the military should not interfere." This was, in all probability, on Saturday, the 28th. On that day, and while Rosier was holding his interview with him, Mr. Johnson received from New-Orleans the following telegram of the same date.

New-Orleans, July 28, 1866.

President Johnson, Washington, D. C.:

Radical mass meetings composed mainly of large numbers of negroes last night ending in a riot; the Committee of Arrangements of said meeting assembling to-night; violent and incendiary speeches made; negroes called to arm themselves; you bitterly denounced. Speakers—Field, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Hiestand and others. Gov. Wells arrived last night, but sides with the convention movement. The whole matter before the Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of a riot. Contemplated to have the members of the Convention arrested under process from the Criminal Court of this District. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of Court?

ALBERT VOORHIES, Lieut. Gov. of La.
ANDREW S. HERRON, Atty.-Gen. of La.

This dispatch asserts that the "Radical" meetings the evening before had "ended in a riot." This is plainly the dispatch to which Rosier refers when he swears that "other dispatches received inclined us to believe the riots were going on," and that it was then (*i. e.* on the 28th,) and after the receipt of this dispatch by Mr. Johnson, he telegraphed that the civil authorities should prevail; that their process should be respected, and that the military should not interfere." "Should not interfere" is Rosier's mild version. But was that the extent of Mr. Johnson's telegraphic reply to Voorhies and Herron's inquiry? By no means. Heated by his interview with Rosier, he seems to have been beside himself with rage when he received their dispatch stating that he was "bitterly denounced," and that the Radical meetings of the previous evening had "ended in a riot." He believed all that Rosier had told him whether of fact or of law, all that Voorhies and Herron had seen fit to insert in their telegram. He affected to take it for granted that the Convention was illegal, aiming to subvert the State Government, and without, so far as appears, consulting the Attorney-General of the United States or any member of his Cabinet, or anybody else, as to the legal right of the Convention to assemble under what was practically his own military order, without taking the advice of any one to know whether that Convention was not entitled to be by him protected from violence, knowing, as he well did, that it was the purpose of a large combination of turbulent men in New-Orleans to have them arrested for doing what his order permitted them to do, and fully forewarned that such an attempt would lead to a riot and probably to bloodshed, regardless of all the ordinary precautions of a prudent man, he hastened to send to Mr. Voorhies the following dispatch, the plain object of which was to have the troops used to aid and assist in arresting the members of the Convention:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1866.

To Albert Voorhies, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, New-Orleans, La.:

The military will be expected to sustain, and not to obstruct or interfere with, the proceedings of the Court. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The expression "expected to sustain the proceedings of the Court" was, under the circumstances, susceptible of but one meaning, and that was that the troops were to be present and to assist the Sheriff and his *posse* in arresting the members in the event of any resistance on their part. He intended the members should be arrested, and that military force should be employed to that end, if necessary; and he was emphatically admonished by the dispatch of Voorhies and Herron, and by Rosier, then at his elbow, that an attempt to arrest them would lead to a riot.

The troops, then, by his direction, were to be used not in putting down the riot, but in effecting the arrests in spite of the resistance occasioned by the riot. It was practically an order for the troops to be present and to take sides with the party who were, in the language of Voorhies & Herron's dispatch, "breaking up the Convention." Mr. Johnson's temper and imagination had been inflamed with the idea that these members of the Convention were criminals—"traitors"—and his dispatch more than intimates his purpose to crush them as a band of insurgents.

His feelings toward them are best explained in his speech made at St. Louis on the 8th of September, 1866, three months before the House of Representatives ordered an inquiry into the facts, just before the elections of that year, and when the country was necessarily in ignorance of the part which he really acted. In that speech—a well-authenticated report and copy of which the Committee have embodied in their report—Mr. Johnson, on being taunted by the crowd with having fomented the murders of that riot, exclaimed under great excitement:

"When you read the speeches that were made, or take up the facts, (on Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat,) you will find that speeches were made incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of the population, the black population, to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supersede the recognized authorities of the State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the United States; and every man engaged in that rebellion—in that Convention—with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States—I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States; and hence you will find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the radical Congress. These men were to go there, a government was to be organized and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be superseded and set aside and overthrown. You talk to me about New-Orleans! And then the question was to come up when they had established their government—a question of political power, which of the two Governments was to be recognized: a new government, organized under this defunct Convention, set up in violation of law and without the consent of the people; and then, when they had established their Government and extended universal or impartial franchise, as they called it, to this colored population, then this Radical Congress was to determine that a government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana."

Surely no one can now doubt that at the time of sending his dispatch to Voorhies, Mr. Johnson regarded the reassembling of the Convention as an insurrection—a rebellion—and its members as insurgents and traitors. This language adds irresistible strength to the conclusion we have already arrived at that Mr. Johnson intended the military should be used to put down the Convention. They were to act a part in his reckless and bloody project; and we find him three months afterward openly and earnestly justifying that project. It does not appear that Rosier, Voorhies or Herron had gone to this length in their plottings. They had only asked for the non-interference of the military to prevent their arrests. Even Mayor Monroe in his letter to Gen. Baird of July 25, doubtless well known to Mr. Johnson through Rosier, did not contemplate military intervention to resist the meeting, but only asked that it should not receive the sanction of the military authorities. Mr. Johnson in his ardor outstrips their tardy and hesitating march; he advises that the troops shall interfere on the other side, and take part against the Convention.

His telegram was published in the New-Orleans papers of the next day, and, as was to be expected, gave the conspirators who were to disperse the Convention the liveliest encouragement.

They dismissed all fear that the military would interrupt their plan of riot and murder. Mr. Johnson had spoken. He was not neutral; he was on their side. His words, called forth by Rosier, Voorhies and Herron, resounded through the streets of New-Orleans, and that Convention was doomed. He had not deigned to mention the subject to the Secretary of War, and the latter, through whom he was bound by usage to send his orders, was contemptuously overlooked, and in total ignorance of the existence of that telegram and of the purposes of its author.

No one can, for a moment, suppose that Mr. Stanton would have done anything but disapprove of this hasty and passionate step, tending, as it certainly did, to lead the troops to the slaughter of the members and their friends, and Mr. Johnson to the guilt of inciting and participating in it.

On the same day, July 28, Gen. Baird, then in command of the troops, sent to Mr. Stanton the following dispatch:

Headquarters Department of Louisiana,
New-Orleans, La., July 28, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

A convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I should not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me by telegraph.

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General Commanding.

This dispatch was not delivered to Mr. Stanton until Sunday forenoon, the 29th, and was not communicated to the President until some ten or twelve days after the riot on the 12th, when it was sent, together with other letters and dispatches on the subject in Mr. Stanton's possession.

And Mr. Johnson now sets up this omission of the Secretary of War as a grave delinquency on his part—one which disabled him to interpose to prevent the riot, which, he says, "justly caused public indignation;" and he adds, to give point to his accusation:

"It is clear from his (Gen. Baird's) dispatch and letter, that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions, the riot which arose on the assembling of the Convention would have been averted."

Mr. Johnson, in his report, seeks to throw off from himself all responsibility of the riot, and denies that he was warned in time. This denial, in the face of the uncontested and incontrovertible facts of the case, admits of but one reply; and that is, that it is untrue and known to be so to Mr. Johnson. He was warned and fully warned of the impending violence, and it is in vain for him to deny a fact so well established.

Mr. Stanton was not warned. Gen. Baird's dispatch did not intimate that there was any danger of popular violence arising from the threatened arrests on the writs that were to issue. There was nothing in it to raise an apprehension of such a danger. He had threatened to prevent the arrests unless he was instructed to the contrary by the President. Suppose Mr. Stanton had instantly shown the dispatch to the President, what would have been the consequence? Would he have instructed Gen. Baird to prevent the arrests, for that alone could have prevented the riot. He had just before, and on the same day, informed Voorhies by telegram that the military was expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Court. The news brought by Gen. Baird's telegram, though it notified Mr. Stanton that the conspirators intended to arrest the delegates, announced no armed violence and no danger of a popular outbreak; while that sent to Mr. Johnson the same day by Voorhies and Herron, and which Mr. Stanton never saw until long afterward, not only advised that the Grand Jury had the charges against the delegates, but that "*it would be impossible to execute civil process without the certainty of a riot.*" Was not this dispatch from the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General a "warning" to Mr. Johnson of the approaching riot? Mr. Stanton, as the evidence shows, had no knowledge even that the Convention was going to assemble, save what was contained in Gen. Baird's dispatch.

Is it not preposterous, then, to suppose that if he had at once carried the General's dispatch to the President, the latter would not have paid any attention to it? He had already taken his ground, and was fully bent on treating the Convention as a band of insurgents, and arresting them or dispersing them at the point of the bayonet; and unless he had instantly changed his determination, in face of exactly the same state of facts, he must, if he sent any instructions to the General, have made them consistent with his dispatch to Voorhies, and ordered Gen. Baird to aid in arresting the delegates.

He complains that he should at least have had "an opportunity" to give instructions. He had the fullest opportunity, and instead of this omission being ground of complaint, we think Mr. Johnson should treat it as a special good fortune that he was, by the non-exhibition of the dispatch saved the opportunity of repeating in the form of a direct order to the officer in command, the direction to use troops in aid of the riot. It is now too late to pretend that he would have done differently.

What he ought to have done is equally manifest. The Convention was originally called by the military authority of the President. It had never been prorogued or dissolved; it had not assumed to dissolve itself; its vitality was unimpaired. And if Mr. Johnson was opposed to its reassembling, he had but to dissolve it by order or proclamation, and then it would have ceased to exist for any of the purposes embraced in the original order; or, if he was unwilling for any cause to do this, he was bound to protect its deliberations.

It existed by his sole authority. Congress had as yet passed no act to interfere with it, or inconsistent with the original order. The Convention was the child of the Executive, and not of the legislative department. Mr. Johnson found it in life when he succeeded Mr. Lincoln. It then became completely subject to his authority. He permitted it to assemble. Add it seems preposterous that, although assembling under his authority, and plainly entitled to his protection, he should be found willing to turn his bayonets against it. A course so inconsistent finds its fit parallel in the complaint against the Secretary of War for not giving him an opportunity to repeat, on the same day, in a more fatal form, his purpose to aid the mob and disperse the Convention.

This complaint has not the merit even of plausibility. And now it takes another form. It is said that Mr. Stanton should have sent instructions to Gen. Baird to employ the troops in stopping the riot? What? Is it a just ground of suspending the Secretary of War that he did not give instructions entirely inconsistent with the actual wishes and commands of the President? This surely is a peculiar and not very creditable mode of shirking responsibility. It may, as a perfect reply to this, be asked, Why did not Mr. Johnson, who had before him the clearest evidence that a riot was impending, while Mr. Stanton had no evidence himself, instruct Gen. Baird to employ the troops to prevent it?

Mr. Stanton's reasons for not forwarding instructions are best expressed in his letter to the same Committee, dated Jan. 31, 1867. He says, (Report, p. 546:)

"On the forenoon of Sunday, the 29th July last, I received at my residence in this city (Washington) a telegram from Gen. Baird, commanding at New-Orleans, a copy of which is hereto attached. This telegram was the first information communicated to me that a convention was to be held at New-Orleans, or that there was any difference or controversy on the subject of a convention or assemblage to be held there. From the telegram of Gen. Baird, it appeared that the Convention was to meet with the sanction of the Governor of Louisiana; that its illegality was questioned by persons who proposed to break it up by arresting the members, and that Gen. Baird had warned the city authorities that he would not permit this to be done without instructions from the President, and that he applied to me for instructions.

There was no intimation in the telegram that force or violence was threatened by those who opposed the Convention or that it was apprehended by Gen. Baird. Upon consideration, it appeared to me that this warning to the city authorities was all that the case then required, for I saw no reason to instruct him to withdraw protection from a convention sanctioned by the Governor; and in the event of any attempt at arrest, Gen. Baird's interference would bring up the case, with all the facts, for such instructions as might be proper; and in the meantime, under his general authority, he would take measures to maintain the peace within his own command."

And we think these reasons for withholding further instructions from Gen. Baird entirely sufficient, considering the ignorance in which Mr. Stanton actually was of the real state of things in New-Orleans.

Mr. Johnson, however, can plead no such ignorance, for he was kept fully informed by Rosier, Voorhies, Herron and others of what was going on, and seems, designedly, to have concealed it from the Secretary. Ought not such alarming facts to have been made known by him promptly and fully to the responsible head of the War Department, who was one of his constitutional advisers? He had abundant time and opportunity to make known to him the proclamation of Mr. Howell, the letter of Monroe to Gen. Baird, the dispatch of Voorhies and Herron, and all that was told him by Rosier on the 27th and 28th, two days before the riot; and especially the fact that he himself had sent that incendiary and fatal dispatch to Voorhies on the 28th. And yet, deliberately withholding all these pregnant facts from the Secretary, he now has the heart to reproach him with not having sent the necessary orders to prevent the riot! Such an accusation needs no further comment.

The President, in a complaining mood, says:

"It is not the fault or the error or the omission of the President that this military commander was left without instructions; but for all omissions, for all errors, for all failures to instruct when instructions might have averted this calamity, the President was openly and persistently held responsible. Instantly, without waiting for proof, the delinquency of the President was heralded in every form of utterance. Mr. Stanton knew that the President was not responsible for this delinquency. The exculpation was in his power, but it was not given by him to the public, and only to the President, in obedience to a requisition for all the dispatches."

Such an assertion as this, in view of the facts—an accusation so unjust, so bold and audacious, will bear no further examination.

When the character of a faithful public officer is thus assailed, and the Chief Magistrate, in order to accomplish his ruin, presents himself as a false accuser, we think the duty of the Senate is plain to refuse their concurrence in the suspension.

The Committee therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution, and that the same be certified to the President.

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th of December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board of Emigration held its regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Routine business only was transacted. The arrivals of emigrants at this port for the week ending yesterday show that 1,305 landed, against 1,974 during same seven days of 1867.

The balance in bank at the opening of the year was	$68,650 13
Receipts of the week	1,825 00
Balance in the bank at date	$70,475 13

In a circular lately published by the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, will be found the following closing paragraph, which is doubtless designed to influence those in the South desiring emigrant labor, and to advise them of the difficulties hitherto in the way:

"Emigrants are at present reluctant to take Southern engagements because unfavorable impressions prevail in regard to the situation and treatment of the Southern laborer, the kind and quality of food and lodging furnished to him, and the prompt and sure payment of his wages. The emigrant will build his new home only where labor is duly honored and reaps its just reward. Let him realize the fact that labor in the South leads just as surely to independence, comfort and a respectable social position as it does in the North, and the Southern States will soon attract a large and steady stream of European emigration."

The following is a general abstract of the reports made to the Surveyor of the port by the inspectors for measurement and examination, showing the number of passengers, other than cabin passengers, which arrived at the port of New-York during the year 1867, &c.:

Month	Whole No. of vessels examined	Total No. of passengers brought	Males	Females	Deaths. Total	Deaths. Over 8 years	Deaths. Under 8 years
Jan.	35	7,630	5,181	2,449	29	9	20
Feb.	35	5,904	4,157	1,747	11	2	9
March	40	14,186	9,659	4,527	11	4	7
April	53	24,948	15,698	9,250	47	17	30
May	75	33,998	21,314	12,684	92	25	67
June	87	39,078	22,822	16,256	117	33	84
July	62	24,380	14,537	9,843	54	13	39
August	52	21,102	12,676	8,426	35	13	22
September	56	22,403	12,884	9,519	29	12	17
October	49	18,251	10,443	7,808	17	4	13
November	52	21,423	12,483	8,940	83	30	53
December	38	9,899	5,900	3,999	109	43	66
Totals	634	245,219	147,952	97,267	634	210	424

It will be observed that the ratio of deaths to the number brought is very small.

The Broadway Pavement—Why the Work Was Discontinued.

The Mayor has received an answer to his letter of the 20th ult. addressed to the Commissions for repaving Broadway, and making some inquiries as to why the work has been delayed.

The communication of the Commissioners states that the work of repaving Broadway was suspended on the 12th of December because the weather made it impossible to proceed, and it was not until the 18th of December that the street could be made passable for the Winter. The work, they say, will be resumed early in the Spring. Immediately after the commencement of the work in June last, a suit was brought against the Board and the contractor, on the ground that the act creating the Board was invalid. A decision in the case was not rendered until the latter part of August. It was not until October that the contractor was able to obtain payment for the work already done, and he had not the means to proceed with the work until he had obtained the money. The communication further states that the contractor is allowed, by the terms of the contract, eighteen months from the 1st of April, 1867, in which to complete the work. The sureties for the performance of the contract are JOHN L. BROWN and JACOB VOORHEES, Jr., who have given their bonds to the amount of $200,000. The communication also states that the Commission have full power to set aside the contract, but that they do not believe the contractor—CHARLES GUIDET—has been guilty of any violation of the agreement entered into with them. The expenses of the Commission have been to a large extent suspended during the discontinuance of the work.

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*The proclamation bears date May 29, 1865. It declares that in any election that may be hereafter held, for the choosing of delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of (same date) May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession. (Ex. Doc. No. 26, 1st Sess. 39th Cong. Senate.)

A copy of a letter from Mr. GUIDET, the contractor, accompanies the Commissioners' communication, in which he states that had he not been delayed by legal proceedings, he would have completed the new pavement as far as Canal-street by the present time.

Tournament of the New-York Chess Club.

In pursuance of the regulations governing this tourney, wherein it is provided that two games shall be contested by each against every other player, and in accordance with the announcement in last Sunday's TIMES, Messrs. MACKENZIE and STANLEY, the champion players of the Club were pitted against one another in the afternoon of yesterday. The game, although somewhat irregular in its commencement, shortly resolved itself into that known as the *Giuoco Piano* opening, and was stubbornly contested until the thirty-sixth move, when, by some unaccountable fatality Mr. STANLEY having taken hold of a wrong piece, thereby entailing the loss of his queen, at once struck his colors; although but for such unhappy *contretemps* the defeat of his formidable opponent was inevitable. The score of this eventful game, which, commencing at 2 P. M., was resigned by Mr. STANLEY at about 5 o'clock, will be found below.

WHITE—MR. STANLEY.	BLACK—CAPT. MACKENZIE.
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—Q Kt to B 3.	2—B to Q B 4.
3—B to Q B 4.	3—K Kt to B 3.
4—K Kt to B 3.	4—P to Q 3.
5—P to K R 3.	5—B to K 3.
6—B to K Kt 3.	6—Q Kt to B 3.
7—P to Q 3.	7—Q Kt to K 2.
8—B to K 3.	8—B to Q Kt 3.
9—Q to Q 2.	9—P to Q B 3.
10—Castles.	10—P to K R 3.
11—Q Kt to K 2.	11—Q to Q 2.
12—Kt to Kt 3.	12—P to K Kt 4.
13—B takes Q B.	13—P takes B.
14—B takes B.	14—R P takes B.
15—Kt to K R 2.	15—Kt to K Kt 3.
16—P to K B 3.	16—Kt to K B 5.
17—P to Q R 3.	17—P to K R 4.
18—Q B to Q.	18—P to Q B 4.
19—P to Q B 3.	19—Q to K 2.
20—P to Q 4.	20—K P takes P.
21—P takes P.	21—P takes P.
22—R to K.	22—R to R 5.
23—Kt to B 5.	

The winning move, by rights, as should take this Knight with pawn he would lose his Queen.

	23—Q to Q.
24—Kt takes P.	24—Castles.
25—Kt to K 2.	25—Kt to K.
26—P to K 5.	26—P to Q 4.
27—Kt to K 4.	27—K to Kt 2.
28—Kt to Q 4.	28—Q to K 2.
29—R to Q B.	29—R to Q.
30—R to Q B 3.	30—R to K B 2.
31—K R to Q B.	31—R to Q 2.
32—R to B 5.	32—R to B 2.
33—K R takes R.	33—Kt takes R.
34—Kt to K B 6.	34—Q to B 4.
35—K to R 2.	35—K to Kt 3.

At this period of the game, acting upon some hallucination for which he is at a loss to account, Mr. STANLEY touched his adversary's Knight, which, of course, he was compelled to take with Queen, and in consequence, he at once resigned the game. "Kt takes K P," threatening the diagonal check with Queen, was plainly his best course of play, and would have won easily.

The Wieffenbach Homicide—Further Testimony.

Capt. CAMERON and Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, have been indefatigable in their efforts to fix the responsibility of the murder of HENRY WIEFFENBACH, who was killed by a pistol shot in the saloon of ARTHUR SEIFFERT, No. 312 Third-avenue, on the evening of Dec. 3. Yesterday the officers produced additional witnesses before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against JOHN BENNET, *alias* "Red Jacket," who was arrested as the alleged perpetrator of the crime.

William K. Parker, of No. 330 Third-avenue, testified that he was in the saloon on the evening of the murder, sitting at a table with his brother, when the party of men entered, went up to the bar and demanded drinks, which were refused; a dispute then arose among the party, and a struggle ensued; the witness saw a pistol in the hands of one of the men, which some of the others were endeavoring to take away from him in which effort they did not succeed, as the man put the pistol in the right side pocket of his coat. After he had done so three or four men stepped up to him and one of them—a tall, young man with a light complexion and light moustache, and wearing a low-crowned white hat with a black band, patted him on the shoulder and said, "Let the —— have it," or words to that effect. The man then took the pistol from his pocket and endeavored to cock it, seeing which the witness left the saloon, after which he heard three shots fired.

Merrit Parker, brother of the foregoing witness, corroborated this testimony, and gave evidence that the man who drew the pistol was of sandy or florid complexion, somewhat stout, and of medium height, and that John Bennett, the prisoner, strongly resembles the man.

Adolph Steinwehr, the barkeeper, testified as to the entry of the party into the saloon, his refusal to give them anything to drink, and that thereupon one of the men who stood in front of the bar—a tall man, with light complexion and light moustache and a low-crowned, light-colored hat—threatened to shoot witness, who then detailed the fight, the firing, the killing of Wieffenbach and the wounding of himself, as heretofore published. This witness said that "one of the men in the crowd whence the pistol-shots were fired was a red-looking man, with a middling stout form and height," and that he believes the prisoner John Bennet, *alias* "Red Jacket," to be one of the men he saw in the crowd.

The case was continued until the appearance of further witnesses.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 65 Oliver-street, over the body of FREDERICK H. MANNERS, aged 8 years, who died from the effects of scalds. It appeared from the evidence that the mother of deceased left a tub of scalding water on the floor, about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and one of FREDERICK's sisters pushed him backward, causing him to fall into the tub. Although the little sufferer was extricated in a moment, death ensued in twenty minutes. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.... The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at No. 199 Second-avenue, over the remains of Mrs. EMMA LANDER, who committed suicide by swallowing Paris green. The deceased had been an invalid for some weeks, and manifested symptoms of insanity, on Sunday. While alone Tuesday Mrs. LANDER swallowed the poison, (usually kept for vermin,) and gradually sank before it, notwithstanding the efforts of the physician, death ensuing during the night. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. Mrs. LANDER was a native of Germany, 35 years of age.... Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, over the remains of PETER FLICK, Jr., aged 3½ years, who was severely burned, Monday, his clothing catching fire from a hot stove. The child had been left alone for a few minutes by his mother, and approached the stove in play. Death ensued Tuesday night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Eastern Dispensary Association—Annual Meeting.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Eastern Dispensary Association was held last Monday evening. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. T. RALSTON SMITH, Secretary of the American Bible Society. The annual report showed that 28,294 persons received medical attendance during 1867. Of this number, 5,028 were treated at their homes. The patients of foreign birth were 13,747; native, 14,540. Number of children attended, 13,033; vaccinations, 4,277; sent to hospital, 877; deaths, 138. A resolution was adopted requesting the trustees to procure a better site for the dispensary. An election for a Board of Trustees for 1868 resulted in the choice of the following-named gentlemen: James W. Bishop, John H. Butcher, Alanson T. Briggs, Robert M. Dewitt, Charles Collins, William P. Coolidge, Robert R. Crosby, James W. Cromwell, William Donnistoun, Charles Griffen, Peter S. Hoe, Richard M. Hoe, Robert Hoe, John W. C. Leveridge, James W. Lyon, Jared Macy, Josiah G. Macy, George W. Quintard, Russell Raymond, Samuel Raynor, Benjamin F. Romaine, Henry L. Slote, Rev. R. Ralston Smith, James M. Shaw, Samuel T. Valentine, Richard Vaughan, Wm. H. S. Wood, John H. Waydell, Daniel D. Wright, Edward Kirk, Jr. The Eastern Dispensary is sustained mainly by the contributions of the charitable; and of the $6,000 expended last year, the City and State gave only $2,000. The purpose of this Dispensary, which is one of our City's medical charities, is to supply medicine, and the most approved medical and surgical services gratuitously to the sick and destitute poor within that section of this City which is bounded by Pike and Allen streets, First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and the East River from Fourteenth-street to Pike-street, the place of beginning. It also gives great attention to vaccination, which is freely performed upon all who apply for it, without respect to the station, or to the pecuniary circumstances of the applicant. The great public benefit immediately conferred by vaccination, induces this Dispensary to consider every application for it a case of emergency which fully justifies this course. Those able to pay for vaccination are always invited to, and generally do, contribute to the funds of the Dispensary. Any one who is desirous to participate in the good work of medical relief to the poor, may do so by contributing the sum of $5, which will constitute the donor a member of this Dispensary for one year from the time of payment. Donations may be handed to any of the Trustees or to the Treasurer, ROBERT R. CROSBY, Esq., No. 118 East Twenty-fourth-street.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education for the present year was duly organized yesterday afternoon, by the election of Commissioner VANCE as temporary Chairman.

The roll was then called, showing the following membership, as modified by the last election: Messrs. Allen, Brennan, Coop, Dupignac, Duryea, Ewing, Gray, Hall, Healy, Jackson, Jasper, Larremore, Merrill, Neilson, Patterson, Post, Small, Tooker, Vance, Warren and West.

A ballot was then taken for President, resulting in 19 votes for R. L. LARREMORE, and 2 for S. B. H. VANCE. Commissioner LARREMORE was formally declared elected, by the Chairman, and a committee appointed for the purpose escorted him to the Chair.

The President acknowledged the honor bestowed upon him by the Board, in a brief, interesting speech, in the course of which he traced the origin and progress of the system of public education now in vogue in the City of New-York. The following interesting statistics were presented: Average attendance in Grammar schools, 29,019; in Primary schools, 54,553; in Colored schools, 726; in Normal schools, 406; in Corporate schools, 6,074; in Evening schools, 7,479. Total average, 98,257. The aggregate increase over 1866 was 7,809. The estimated amount required for the payment of teachers for the present year is $1,620,507. The marked increase from 1864 to 1867 is caused by increase of salaries and cost of buildings. Decrease of 1868, as compared with 1867, as to the whole expense, is $39,348. The average cost of education to each scholar per annum, $19 20.

The nomination by the Mayor, of ROBERT MCGINNIS as Inspector for the Seventh School District, vice JAMES R. DAVIS, resigned, was referred to the usual committee.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 8, 1868.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108¾	162	Mer. U. Ex.	37
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	108¾	123	do	37½
156,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	200	do	37⅝
1,000	do	108⅝	100	do	37⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105½	500	N. Y. Cen. R	119⅜
70,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	105½	1500	do	119⅝
13,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	106⅛	1000	do b60	119⅞
5,000	do	106⅛	200	do b3	119⅝
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65 new	104¾	100	Erie R	73⅜
200,000	do	104⅝	1200	do	73⅜
5,000	do	104⅝	100	do b30	73⅞
142,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, new iss.	104¾	100	do b10	73⅝
10,000	do	104⅝	200	do	73⅝
3,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	102⅜	75	Erie R. Pf.	74
1,000	do	102¼	400	Hud. Riv. R	137
3,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40. C.	102⅜	100	do s30	136⅝
20,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104⅜	25	Reading R.	95
500	do 3d Series	104⅜	1800	do	94¾
10,000	do	104⅜	1000	do s30	94¾
16,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59	250	Mich. Cen. R	107¾
10,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	45	200	M. So. & N. I. R	86⅜
10,000	do b60	45⅜	100	do	86⅜
5,000	N. Car 6s x-c	51½	100	do b30	86⅜
2,000	do	51¾	700	do	86⅜
5,000	Missouri St. 6s,	100	400	Clev. & Pitts s60	89⅝
1,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st	86	1200	do	89⅝
6,000	do	85½	200	do b60	90¼
7,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st,	77	200	do	89⅞
5	Bank of Commerce	114	500	do	90
10	do	114½	36	Chic. B. & Q. R	138
15	Met. Bank	126	200	Chi. & N. W. R	59
5	Fourth N. Bank	102½	400	do	59⅜
10	do	102¾	900	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf	73
10	do	103	1100	do	72⅞
10	Cent. National	101¾	100	do b30	73⅜
200	Canton Co. b10	49⅝	400	Clev. & Tol.	99¼
100	do	49⅞	200	do	99⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	35¾	500	do	99⅜
550	West. U. Tel.	38¾	200	Chi. & R. I. s60	95
200	do	38⅞	500	do	95⅜
200	do	39	400	do s30	95
100	do	38⅞	1000	do	95⅜
50	Quick. Min. Co.	22	300	do	95½
500	Pacific M	113	200	do	95⅝
50	do	112⅞	15	do	95
200	Atlantic Mail	112½	200	Mil. & St. Paul	48⅞
270	Bos. Water P	22¾	200	do	48⅝
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	46	100	do b30	49
100	do	46¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65½
740	Adams Express	77	200	do	65⅝
20	Am. Ex. Co	73½	100	Ind. & Cin	60
20	do	73¾	10	Clev., P. & Ash. R	101
20	do	73	500	Tol., W. & W.	44½
30	U. S. Ex.	77¼	100	do	44½
100	do	77⅜	30	N J Cen. R	116
1200	O. & Miss. B	31⅜	35	New-Jersey R	134½
			15	P., F. W. & C.	98¾
			100	Tol., W. & W. Pf	65⅝
			25	Chic. & Alt	130
			200	Mar. & C. 1st P	19⅛
			100	do	19
			69	do	18¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65 s5	106⅛	100	U. S. Ex. Co	76¾
88,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New Issue	104½	1000	Erie Railroad	73⅞
17,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102¼	400	do b30	74
6,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	93	2500	do	74
22,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	61½	500	do b30	74⅛
17,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59½	200	do b30	74¼
5,000	do	59	200	Erie R. Pf.	74½
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	101	100	Hud. R. R	138
10,000	do	101⅛	100	do	138
5,000	do	102	600	Reading R	94¾
300	West. U. Tel.	38¾	100	H. & St. J. R	51⅝
100	do b10	39	100	Mich. Cen. R	108
600	do	39	51	Mich. S. & N. I	86⅜
15	do	39½	100	do b30	87⅛
300	Quicksilver	23	300	do	87⅛
100	do	23¼	100	do	86⅞
45	Pacific Mail	113½	400	Cleva. & Pitts	91⅛
100	do	113⅝	100	do	91½
100	do	113⅞	500	do	91⅜
550	do	114	100	Chic. & N. W	59⅜
100	Mar. Pf. b10	13⅛	100	do	59⅞
100	do	13⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73½
10	Adams Ex. Co	77	100	do	73⅞
100	do	76⅞	400	Clev. & Tol.	101
500	do	76⅝	300	do	101⅛
20	do	76⅝	2500	do	101⅛
150	Wells Fargo Ex	45½	600	do	101⅛
50	do	45⅝	600	Chic. & R. I	96⅞
42	Amer. Ex.	73	500	do s30	96
150	Mer. U. Ex	37½	1000	do	96⅛
200	do b30	37	500	Mil. & St. P.	49⅞
500	do	37	50	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅛
50	do	36¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	44½
200	N. Y. Cen	119⅝	100	do	45
500	do	119⅝	100	do b30	45
300	do b10	119⅞	1000	Ohio & M. R	32⅛
100	do b60	120	700	do	32⅝
			20	Chi. & Alton R	131
			50	Alt. & T. H	52
			100	N. J Cen. R	116

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co b30	50⅜	4800	Reading R	94½
200	do	50⅛	400	do b10	94⅝
200	do b30	50⅛	100	do b30	94¾
100	do b15	50	300	do s10	94½
100	Cumberland Coal	35⅝	400	do b3	94¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅛	100	P., F. W. & Ch. c	98⅞
100	do	37⅛	400	Ohio & Miss R	32
100	do c	37⅛	300	Mch. S. & N. I. R	86⅞
100	do s10	37⅛	200	do c	86⅞
100	Pacific Mail s10	113	200	do b10	86⅞
200	do	113	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	89⅞
400	West U. Tel.	38⅞	1600	do	90
600	do	38⅞	400	do c	89⅞
50	do	38⅞	400	do b10	90
300	do b10	38⅞	200	Cl. & Tol c	99⅞
300	do	38⅞	400	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅝
100	do s30	38⅞	200	do b3	96⅝
200	do b15	38⅞	400	do	96⅝
100	Quicksilver	21⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. R	59
100	Atlantic Mail	113	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73⅜
200	N. Y. Cen b5	119⅜	200	do c	73⅜
300	Erie R b3	73¾	200	do c	73⅛
1200	do	73⅞	800	do	73⅛
400	do c	73⅞			
300	do b15	73⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	35¾	800	Reading R	94⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co b10	77¼	800	do s15	94⅛
100	do	76⅝	400	do b3	94⅛
500	Mer. U. Ex. Co	37	200	Mil. & St. P	48⅝
200	do	36⅞	200	do	48⅝
100	do b30	37	100	do b10	49
200	do c	36⅞	200	do	49
200	do	36⅞	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅝
100	Quick. Min	22⅛	600	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅛
100	do	22⅛	200	do c	32⅛
200	Pacific Mail	113⅛	150	Mich. Cen	107⅞
100	do	113⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I	86⅞
100	do c	113⅛	400	do b3	87
100	do b10	113⅞	200	do b10	87
600	W. U. Tel	38⅞	300	do c	86⅞
100	do b15	38⅞	100	do	87
300	do	38⅞	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R	90⅛
300	do b30	39	200	do c	91⅛
100	Adams Ex	76⅛	400	do	91⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	119⅞	1300	do b3	91⅜
400	do	119⅞	400	do s3	91⅜
1200	Erie R	73⅞	1400	Cleve. & Tol.	100⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R	137⅞	300	do	100⅛
200	do	137⅞	200	do b10	100⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. R	59⅜	300	C., R. I. & P.	96⅝
100	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	73⅛	400	do c	96⅝
500	do c	73⅛	400	do b3	96⅛
400	do b3	73⅜	500	do	96⅛
600	do	73⅜	200	do c	96⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	36¾	800	Reading R.	94⅛
200	Adams Ex. Co	76⅝	400	do	94⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	13½	400	do b10	94⅛
100	do	13⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	44½
200	Pacific Mail	114⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅞
200	do	114⅛	500	do	65⅞
100	do b10	114⅛	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98¾
800	do	114⅛	200	Ohio & Miss R	32⅛
100	do b10	114⅛	200	Mich. Cen	108⅛
200	do b3	114⅛	800	M. S. & N. I.	87⅛
100	West. U. Tel	38⅞	100	do b10	87⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R	119⅞	100	do b3	87⅛
100	do	119⅞	200	do	87⅛
200	do s30	119⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts b10	91⅞
600	do	120	400	do	91⅞
200	do	120⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	101⅛
600	do	120⅛	800	do	101⅛
200	do b3	120⅛	200	do b5	101⅛
300	do s3	120⅛	200	do b15	102
1800	Erie R.	73⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
100	Hud. R. R	138⅛	200	do b3	73⅛
800	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. R	59⅜
200	do b3	96⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt Statement of Jan. 1, which we published, as by telegraph from Washington, in our last paper, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1.

	Dec. 1, 1867.	Jan. 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	809,632,050	889,634,250
Sixes of 1881	282,731,550	283,676,600
Old Sixes, 1867-8	14,690,942	14,690,942
Five ₰ cents, 10-40s	178,510,850	177,907,800
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,840,367,892	$1,890,103,092
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$285,587,100	$238,268,450
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	62,249,360	46,244,780
Three ₰ cent. L. T. cert	12,850,000	23,260,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	18,601,000	20,713,000
Total Currency interest	$379,287,460	$328,491,230
Greenbacks*	$356,212,473	$356,159,127
Fractional Currency	30,929,984	31,597,584
Gold Notes	18,461,400	20,164,560
*Demands free of interest	14,178,363	15,871,640
Total free of interest	$419,782,220	$423,792,911
Total Debt in gross	$2,639,382,572	$2,642,326,253
Less Cash in Treasury	138,176,820	134,200,603
Total	$2,501,205,752	$2,508,125,650

	Dec. 1, 1867.	Jan. 1, 1868.
Gold on hand	$100,690,645	$106,430,238
Gold Notes out	18,461,400	20,164,560
Belonging to Government	$82,229,245	$86,265,678

*Past due debt, not presented.

The changes since December 1 are as follows:

INCREASE.—In Consolidated 5-20s		$49,392,220
In 6 ₰ cents. of 1881		945,050
In Gold Notes		1,703,160
In Pacific Road 6 ₰ cents		2,112,000
In 3 ₰ cent. Certificates		10,410,000
In Fractional Currency		667,600
In past due Demands		1,693,277
Together		$66,923,307
DECREASE.—In 7-30 ₰ cents	$47,318,650	
In 10-40 5 ₰ cents	603,050	
In Compounds	16,004,580	
In Greenbacks	53,346	—63,979,626
		$2,943,681
Add difference in Cash on hand		3,976,217
Net increase of Public Debt		$6,919,898

The unusually light Customs revenue in December, with scarcely a fair average of Internal tax receipts, caused the Public Debt to fall short of the month's expenditures by about seven million of dollars. The expenses of the War Department and the other requisitions on the Treasury, including about $8,500,000 for Interest on 7.30s and compounds, exceeded thirty million of dollars. The Funding process, it will be noticed, has gone on rapidly, and the Funded Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States are now within $110,000,000 of two thousand million of dollars. The Currency balances in the Treasury have been reduced nearly twelve millions, while the Government was in the ownership, at the close of the month, of $88,000,000 in Gold, as against $82,000,000 at the close of November. By the close of the present month the amount owned by the Government will probably be down to about $70,000,000—allowing $30,000,000 for all January Gold payments and $12,000,000 for Customs receipts.

The upward speculation in the Gold Room was not so stiff as yesterday, and the sales ranged 137@136¼ ₰ cent. through the forenoon. The shipments by the two Cunard steamers sailing to-day—the *Scotia* and extra steamer *Sidon*—amount to $1,435,000. The Treasury paid out yesterday and to-day $1,370,000 on Gold Interest, and the additional payments on the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67 since Monday amount to about $1,400,000. Exchange for the German steamer, (touching at Southampton,) which sails to-morrow, sold at 110@110¼ on London for standard bills, 60 days. Yesterday $250,000 sterling, or about a million and a quarter in Gold, was drawn against United States 5-20s and 10-40s, at 109¼ ₰ cent., by the Agent of one of the London Banking-houses dealing in American Securities. The Money market worked easy to-day at 6 ₰ cent. as the rule to the Brokers, although there is a constantly-increasing speculative business in the Railways at the Stock Exchange and a very active movement in the Public Funds. The latter were firm on all the Gold-bearing descriptions, while the Railways and many of the Miscellaneous Stocks were buoyant, and prices, with few or no exceptions, still on the advance. The Missouri State Bonds had a further large advance to 102 ₰ cent., and Tennessees showed a partial improvement.

The excitement this Afternoon on the New-York and Western Roads exceeded any market of the kind (for the *Bull* account) we have had to report for several weeks; New-York Central rose to 120¼; Hudson to 139; Erie, 74¼; Toledo from 99 up to 102; Pittsburgh from 90 up to 91½, and Michigan Southern up to 87 ₰ cent. Western Telegraph brought 39; Quicksilver, 23¼, and Pacific Mail, 114 ₰ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The dealings were kept up until nightfall:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅜	Missouris	99⅞	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅜	108⅝	Northwest	59⅛	59⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	104⅜	104⅝	N. West Pref.	73⅛	72⅞
N. Y. Central	119⅛	120⅛	Rock Island	95⅞	96⅜
Erie	73⅛	74⅛	Fort Wayne	98⅛	98⅜
Hudson	137	138⅛	W. U. Telegraph	38⅞	38⅞
Reading	94⅞	94⅜	St. Paul Pref	65⅛	65⅞
Mich. Southern	86⅛	87⅛	St. Paul Com	48⅞	49⅛
Ohio and Miss	32⅛	32⅛	Pacific Mail	113	114⅛
Pittsburgh	90	91⅛	American Gold	136⅞	136⅛
Tenn 6s. new	58½	59½	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1868	104	5 ₰ ct. reg., 1871	114
6 ₰ cent., coup., 1868	104	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1871	116
6 ₰ cent., reg., 1881	108⅝	End. cou., 1871	[illegible]
500 & 1,000, 1881	108⅝	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1874	106
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5 ₰ cent. cou., 1874	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅝	End. cou., 1874	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105½	10-40 registered, 1874	102¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅝	10-40 coupon, small, 1874	102⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is.	104½	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	104⅝	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1867	104¼	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	104⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c., 1870	101	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	99⅜
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅜
N. Y. B'y loan	105½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅜	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅜	Illinois War Loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	99⅜	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	99
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	99⅜	Tennessee 6s, ex-c	61
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	99⅜	Tennessee new bds	59
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1876	99⅜	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44½
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51½
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886	100	North Car. 6s. n. bds	51⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99	Missouri 6s	99⅜
Illinois reg., 1860	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. 1s	81
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅜	California 7s	123⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅜	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]

Several additional legal injunctions, attachments and orders of Court have been served upon the Rock Island managers since Monday, and the fair inference would be that they will find it extremely difficult to use any part of the five millions of dollars surreptitiously obtained last week on new capital, except in the way of replacing or canceling by repurchase the additional stock. They have been enjoined first from transferring this stock; secondly, from using the Money except on the order of the Court, and thirdly from building or contracting for the so-called Omaha extension. But there is no telling what desperate men will do or attempt to do under such circumstances, in proof of which, the Executive Committee of the Road last night, on the motion of Mr. DAVID DOWS, (these Wall-street scandals are frequently perpetrated and then persisted in under the odor of high respectability,) ordered the transfer books to be conveyed, at once, to the keeping of some subordinate company in Chicago, and the New-York Office practically closed. Four out of five members of the Committee—Mr. DAVID CRANFORD, Jr., of CLARK, DODGE & Co., being the only protestant against the proceeding—voted for this motion, the purpose of which is well understood to be a removal of the affairs of the Company outside the jurisdiction of the New-York Courts, and this after the service of the injunctions. It was rumored this afternoon that the Supreme Court had taken cognizance of this extraordinary movement as a deliberate contempt of Court. Whether it will be punished as such remains to be seen. With all this confusion and desperation, however, the Stock of the Company does not go down, and if Mr. TRACY and Mr. DOWS, and the favored few whom they let into the secret, have not already pocketed the wages of this iniquity, the affair as an individual stock jobbing speculation, is a failure. The intimation now is that all the Directors concerned in it will be summarily ejected from the Board of Management before their own wrong doing can be turned to the permanent injury of the property.

Messrs. HATCH, FOOTE & Co., bankers, No. 12 Wall-street, offer for sale a limited amount of the Central Pacific 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (Principal and interest payable in New-York,) at very reasonable rates.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable 13th inst.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beaver-st., n. s., lot 2 map Blake estate, 23x81x20.3x84.2	$30,000
Coenties-slip and Front-st., n. w. cor., 38.1x87.5	[illegible]
Chevilly, adjoining Orphan Asylum, on Hudson River	Nominal
Leonard and Centre sts., s. e. cor., [illegible]	[illegible]
Madison-st., [illegible] ft. w. of Jackson-st., [illegible] } Spring-st., s. s., near Mott, lot 101 map Bayard farm, 25.3x92.5x25 }	Nominal
Prince-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Sullivan-st., [illegible] x12x19	5,500
Troy-st., n. s., 75.6 ft. w. of Washington-st., 24x30.10	10,000
Vandewater-st., No. 5, [illegible]	14,000
12th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100	7,200
12th-st., n. s., 1[illegible] ft. w. of Av. A, 25x92	3,250
22d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	7,400
W. 29th-st., No. 2[illegible], 25x98.9	14,000
34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.1½x98.9	10,000
W. 36th-st., No. 151, 20.2x98.9	12,750
W. 36th-st., No. 153, 20.2x98.9	12,250
W. 36th-st., No. 155, 20.2x98.9	12,500
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.4x98.9	22,000
41st-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	12,500
43d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21.1x100.5	7,400
49th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	17,000
E. 48th-st., No. 140, (house to be built)	20,000
67th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 102.6½x12.1x17.4½x80.1x25	1,500
118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x200	6,400
123d-st., n. s., 251.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 3.4x100.11	500
123d-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	2,500
124th and 125th sts., land under water for bulkhead	2,018
125th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 99.10x100	3,240
125th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 99x99.10	5,100
127th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 40x99.11	10,000
6th-av. and 129th-st., s. e. cor., 99.11x135	15,200
8th-av., w. s., 251.5 ft. s. of 79th-st., 25x100	13,000
Leases.	
Broadway, No. 149, two front offices in basement, 7 yrs., per yr	7,000
Forsyth-st., No. 104, (assignment,) 9 yrs., per yr	500
Hudson-st., No. 36, 21 yrs., per yr	1,500
52d-st., s. s., lot 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100, 5 yrs., per yr	75
3d-av. and 28th-st., n. e. cor., and 3 houses adjoining on 28th-st., 3 yrs., per yr	5,000
5th-av., No. 23, (assignment,) 10 yrs., per yr	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 250 10-11 ft. e. Henry-st., 16.8x80	9,000
Ainslie-st., n. s., 131 ft. Union-av., h. & l., 21.10x100	4,300
Chauncey-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. Lewis-av., 200x26x202.10x55.9	2,500
Celyer-st., Oakland-st., s. w. cor., 25x75	1,100
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. Schenectady-av., 75x107.2½	1,200
Dean-st., 250 ft. e. Schenectady-av., 50x107½	540
Douglass-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. Bond-st., h. l., 75x100 } Douglass-st., s. s., 281 3-12 ft. w. Bond-st., 18.9x100 }	36,000
Henry-st., n. w. s., 473 8-12 ft. n. e. State-st., h. l., 25.2x92.6, mortgagee's sale	4,000
Hale-av., Jamaica-road, s. w. cor., 127x100x57x101	1,125
Henry-st., w. s., 140 ft. Harrison-st., 60.6x88.6	5,725
Hoyt-st., s. s., 40 ft. n. e. Wyckoff-st., 20x90	nom
Hewes-st., s. s., 280 4-12 ft. e. Lee-av., 20.10x100	1,000
Herkimer-st., 20 ft. w. Albany-av., h. l., 20x100	5,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 275 ft. Marcey-av., h. l., 75x100	8,400
Jackson-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. Smith-st., 25x100	500
Livingston-st., n. e. s., 41 8-12 ft. e. Nevins-st., 16.8x80	8,000
Marrion-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. Reid-av., 25x100	500
Marrion-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. Reid-av., 25x100	500
Middle-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. Sixth-av., 200.4x125	6,230
Monroe-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. Bedford-av., 20x90	2,200
Morrel-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. Schols-st., 25x100	1,700
Pacific-st., s. s., 280 ft. Classon-av., h. l., 39x110	6,000
Partition-st., 125 ft. Richmond-st., 25x100	1,000
President-st., Rochester-av., n. e. cor., 2 lots	550
President-st., s. s., adjoining lot No. 72, Anderson's Map, 50x95	300
President-st., s. s., adjoining lot No. 72, Anderson's Map	350
Rodney-st., Wythe-av., n. e. cor., 200x102.4	3,740
State-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. Bond-st., 32x100	2,500
Taylor-st., n. s., 135 ft. n. e. Wyth-av., 20x100	10,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 205 ft. n. e. Bedford-av., 21x30.10x61.2x20x100	8,500
Van Dyke-st., n. s., 200 ft. Dwight-st., 25x100	1,000
Waverley-place—Lots Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79 on Sixth Ward Map Kelsey property, 25x97.6 each	4,500
Wilson-st., s. s., 237 6-12 ft. e. Bedford-av., h. l., 18.9x100	9,000
York-st., s. s., 75 w. Charles-st., h. l., 25x75	2,400
13th-st., n. s., 375 e. 3d-av., 25x100	650
15th-st., 3d-av., s. w. cor., 43 3x80.5	2,500
17th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. 9th-av., 25x100	2,800
Atlantic-av., Van Sacklin-av., n. e. cor., 25x101	4,000
Bedford-av., Keap-st., n. w. cor., 32x122.4	20,000
Carleton-av., w. s., 137 ft. n. Baltic-st., lot No. 382, 25x54x98.7x25x88x43.10; Carleton-av., w. s., 62 ft. n. Baltic-st., lot No. 383, 25x23x68x25x57.10x13.3	6,500
Carleton-av., w. s., 62 ft. n. e. Bache-st., 50x23.7x78.2x50x57.10x13.3	Nom.
Fulton-av., w. s., 197.10 feet w. of Stuyvesant-av., 78.10x74.9¾x70.7x74.4 } Madison-st., n. s., 119.2 feet e. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100 }	30,000
Graham-av. and Stagg-st., n. w. c., 44.2x100	7,500
Graham-av., w. s., 75 feet s. of Withers-st., 25x100	625
Kent av., cor. Rodney-st., 103x100x18x14x90.10x102.4	8,500
Hale-av. and Jamaica road, s. w. c., 127x100x57x101	1,125
Lafayette-av. and Houston-st., n. e. c., 100x175	10,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 80 feet e. of Washington-av., 20x87	7,400
Schenectady-av., e. s., 50 feet n. of Wyckoff-st., 50x100	1,000
Washington-av., w. s., 122.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 50x200	5,400
Leases.	
Degraw-st. and Gowanus Canal, n. w. cor., 75x100, wharf and bulkhead, 10 years, per year	1,000
Locust-av., mid-way between Atlantic-av. and Jamaica Road, 5 years, per year	300
Eastern District.	
N. 1st-st., lots Nos. 332 and 334, 25x100, each	2,700
2d-st. and S. 4th-st., n. w. cor., 20x75	7,200
2d-st., w. s., 76 ft. n. of S. 9th-st., 20x80x21x30x21x40	7,500
S. 5th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 11th-st., 25x100	2,500
N. 9th-st., s. w. s., 80 ft. s. e. of 3d-st., 20x100	500
East New-York.	
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 260 ft. from Baltic-av., 50x100	550
Miller-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 50x100	1,500
Sigel-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Division-av., 50x103	400
Wyckoff-lane, e. s., block 31, lots 21, 23, Sackman Map, 50x100	300
E. New-York-av., s. s., 52.9½ ft. w. of Williams-av., 52.9½x74.11x50x91.11	Nominal
Sheffield-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100	1,800
Flatbush.	
Diamond-av., s. s., 438.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 163.5x400x161x400	10,000
New Lots.	
Van Sicklen-av., 225 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 100x100	10,000
Baltic and Butler avs., n. w. cor., 25x100	500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Town of Newtown.	
Forrest-av., w. s., 50 ft. from Baltic-st., lots 13, 14, 50x200 ea	$1,500
Williamsburgh and Jamaica Turnpike, n. s., c. l. north; 2 lots 25x200 ea	1,600
Jamaica.	
Prospect-st., e. s., lots 27, 28, 53.3x100	3,000
Farm and salt meadow on Spring Creek, 64 acres	300
Astoria.	
Buchanan Place, 125 ft. fr. Grand-st., lot 1, 28.8x100	100
First-av., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100	300
Maspeth.	
Perry-av., n. s., lot 14, block 8, Van Meter property, 25x100	160
Ravenswood.	
William-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Payntar-av., 25x100	200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.	
Lot No. 1, n. w. Mount Vernon, 58x129, C. Werieter	$200
Lot No. 3, n. w. Mount Vernon, 63x126, C. Volker	130
Lot No. 353, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100, K. Schmidt	100
Courtlandt.	
Peekskill turnpike, s. s., foundry property, W. D. Southard	11,500
Peekskill turnpike, s. s., foundry property, C. H. Frost	13,416
Mount Pleasant.	
Pleasantville to Unionville road, h. l., half part, A. Nodine	1,560
Sing Sing.	
Post road, e. s., h. l., 51x58, M. J. Nixon	1,500
White Plains.	
Railroad-avenue, n. s., gore, M. A. Hablen	550

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.	
1st-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Grand-st., 20x60	1,200
Block 3, lot 765 n. s. Garden-st., 25x100	200
Jersey City.	
Wayne-st., n. s., 126 ft. e. of Gilbert-st., 25x100	1,006
Hudson City.	
Warren-st., s. s., lot 171, map, Centre Hill, 25x100	450
Lots, 43, 44, map, Centre Hill, 50x100	800
Bloomfield-av. and Tuers-st., map, Lewis property, 100x277 } Bleecker-st., w. s., map, Lewis property, 100x196 } St. Paul's-av., w. s., 3 lots }	15,000
Newark.	
Condit-st., n. s., lot No. 13 of A. W. Corey, 22x106	575
Kinney and McWhorter sts., n. w. cor., 26x85	650
Nicolay-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Cabinet-st., 50x90	250
Spruce-st., 25 ft. e. of Prince-st., Sayres Coe, 25x100	1,200
Ferry-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Congress-st., 27x100	1,300
Orange-st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of Nesbitt-st., 25x100	750
East Orange.	
Munn-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Linden-av., 100x174. } Park-st., e. s., 100 ft. from Linden-av., 180x174. }	600
West-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Elmwood-av., 100x223 } West-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Elmwood-av., 100x223 }	650

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ QUARTERLY REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Demand loans	$2,047,842 21	
Bills discounted	472,450 43—	$2,520,292 64
Overdrafts		1,798 31
Furniture and fixtures		10,000 00
Premiums		80,465 25
United States securities deposited with Treasurer of the United States	$858,500 00	
United States securities on hand	253,050 00—	1,111,550 00
Other stocks and bonds		100,000 00
Due from National Banks		219,048 84
Due from bankers, (Baring Bros & Co., London.)		105,082 42
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Legal-tenders	$369,165 00	
National Bank notes	164,085 00	
Compound interest notes	382,330 00	
Three per cent. certificates	625,000 00	
Specie	129,233 26	
Cash items, (exchanges.)	2,642,319 94—	4,302,133 20
Total		$8,450,368 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$500,000 00
Surplus		350,000 00
Profits		37,310 99
Circulation		427,405 00
Deposits:		
Banks	$3,304,746 68	
Individuals	3,726,660 42	
United States	104,245 57—	7,135,652 67
Total		$8,450,368 66

I, GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 7th day of January, 1868. E. SCOFIELD, Notary Public.

☞ CENTRAL PACIFIC 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST payable in NEW-YORK. A limited amount offered at very reasonable rates.
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	37	Barley, bushels	1,150
Flour, bbls	9,537	Malt, bushels	625
Flour, bags	[illegible]	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls	500	Pork, bbls	594
Cornmeal, bags	4,165	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,475
Wheat, bushels	500	Lard, pkgs	962
Corn, bushels	27,312	Beef, tcs. and bbls	672
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	181
Oats, bushels	3,800	Petroleum, bbls	692

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $9 25@$9 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Fair demand and firm. Java at 26c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@[illegible]c.; Rio, 230, 11½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c. in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—A less active inquiry prevailed to-day and prices were a fraction lower, closing heavily and irregularly. The aggregate sales of the day have been 2,562 bales, including 1,500 bales to shippers, 812 bales to spinners and 150 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₰ lb	14½	14¾	15 @15⅛
Good Ordinary	15	15¼	15½@15⅝
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16 @16¼
Middling	16	16¼	16½@17
Good Middling	17	17½	18 @18½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	15,653
Receipts last week	18,629
Receipts preceding week	19,999
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	246,177
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,421
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	142,030
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	435,309
Estimated stock on hand here	56,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	864,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	770,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	457,000
Exports same time 1866-7	302,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	328,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in to-day at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₰ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 75; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 40; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 30; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 20@$11 20 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 75
Extra State	9 90@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90@15 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 20@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25@15 50
Extra Genesee	11 40@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $10 25@$16 25 for common to very superior extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 75@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $6 25 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6 @$6 20 for Western, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 500 bbls. and sacks at $12 75@$13 75 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in very moderate request at $4 20@$4 60 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat buyers were less confident in their bidding to-day, and the market was consequently dull and heavy, though the leading holders were not disposed to yield. Sales were reported of only 21,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 95; Amber Western at $2 90; No. 1 Spring, common, at $2 50; No. 2 do., fair, at $2 45 here, and on private terms on the canal; Amber State at $2 85; Red and Amber Pennsylvania at $2 65@$2 75, ₰ bushel. Corn has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 40 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 42@$1 43 (nominally) for fair do., delivered; $1 37@$1 39½, chiefly $1 37½@$1 39, for New Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 28½ for New Yellow Jersey; $1 36@$1 40 for New White Southern; $1 33@$1 36 for New Straw-colored Southern, ₰ bushel. Small lots of Southern Rye changed hands at $1 72@$1 76; State Barley at $1 85; Canada West do. at $1 92½, and Barley Malt at $1 87, ₰ bushel. Oats have been less active to-day, at a slight decline in prices. Sales have been reported of 48,500 bushels Western at 87c., ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 70 for poor to choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw at $1@$1 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Inactive at former prices.

LEATHER—More salable at uniform rates.

LUMBER—Quiet, but quoted steady.

METALS—More firmly held as a rule, but in light request.

MOLASSES—Is in request and steady, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ₰ gallon. Sales 1,650 packages.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@52½c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $3 80@$3 85; Resin at $2 90@$6 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50, ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and rather buoyant, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 26; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 06@$1 10 ₰ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 6.—There has been some inquiry for Sperm, but the views of holders being above those of buyers, no business was done. In Whale, 700 barrels Southern, sold for export, on private terms. 1,000 barrels Southern have been shipped to New-York to be exported.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	42,713	88,477	957,944
Same time last year	30,118	73,103	841,200
Exports for the week ending Jan. 6, 1868	16		44,436
Previously	25,345	18,114	642,070
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 6, 1868	25,361	18,114	686,506
Same time last year	9,205	496	525,950

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited demand at 10½c.@11c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@43½c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet since our last, but quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 15, closing at $21 12, cash, for Old Mess; $22@$22 18, closing at $22 12@$22 15 for New Mess; $19@$19 50 for Western, and $20 50@$21, for New City Prime Mess; $17 50@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. for forward delivery, including old Mess, February, seller, $21 10, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb.; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet at former rates; sales 410 boxes at 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberlands, 11c. for Long Ribs, 11½c. for Short Ribs, and 12½c. for Short Clear, ₰ lb. Lard is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13½c. ₰ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and moderate demand to-day at 10c.@10½c. for City, and 8¼c.@9¾c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for country, ₰ lb. Beef is salable and steady at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17 @$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in light demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$33 and India Mess at $34@$38 50, also India Beef at $46 50@$47 50 ₰ tierce; sales 120 tcs. Beef Hams are quiet at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 210 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese is steady but quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,850 bales Cotton, chiefly at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@½d. by steamer, ₰ lb.; 15,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. for Corn or 7d. for Wheat, ₰ bushel; also, by steamer, 200 tierces Beef, at 5s. ₰ tierce; 800 boxes Bacon, at 35s.; and 1,000 boxes Cheese, on private terms; also a British bark, with a full cargo, at about 25s. ₰ ton. For London, 75 boxes Bacon, at 25s. ₰ ton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who thoroughly understands the English, French and American systems; no objection to private hotel or boarding-house; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; City or country; has best of City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands the French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; can do English, American or French cooking in all of the different branches; has the very best City references; four years in her last place. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family, and would assist with chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would go as first-class waitress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS operator; has her own machine; is a good plain sewer; will do up-stairs work; City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as an excellent cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 145 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION at general housework in a private family; best of City reference will be given. Apply at No. 251 East 8th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations in a respectable private family; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; both are willing and obliging and will make themselves generally useful; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; will have no objection to hotels or private boarding-houses; can give the best City reference from her employers. Call at No. 415 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as thorough, competent cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house, or a small hotel; can do French, Italian, as well as English cooking; can go as head meat or pastry cook, or can do both; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands French and English cookery, baking, pastry, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of dessert; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 454 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL lately landed, to do housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; good bread and cake maker; is kind to children; references from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who understands polishing and fluting, washing to take it to her own house; two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 229 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH laundress, with excellent City reference; does up linens in style, fluting and finery; does all styles of lace and shirt ironing; in the City of Brooklyn. No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing in a small private family; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 345 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress if required; the best City reference given. Call at No. 461 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as first-class cook, the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do up-stairs work and take care of children; is neat and willing; has references from her last place; would be willing to go to the country. Call at No. 116 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class chambermaid or waitress in a hotel or private boarding-house. Address Mrs. PLATT, No. 55 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron in a small family; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 48th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good testimonials. Call or address 327 second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG WILLING GIRL A situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and a beautiful laundress; good City reference. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 334 East 29th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, a situation; understands the care of silver; will assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 144 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 209 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 19 A SITUATION in a private family or boarding-house as nurse and seamstress, or would wash and iron for a lady and child; wages $8. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is a professed cook; the best City references can be given. Call at No. 194 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and can do neat, plain sewing; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A first-class family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and pastry; good City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Thompson-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOMAN who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and is a perfect baker; the best of reference given. Call at No. 129 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 145 East 23d-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; good City reference; can be seen from 10 till 2 at Mrs. SAUNDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at or address No. 143 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 329 East 12th-st.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, being competent to discharge faithfully the duties of a nurse to ladies in their sickness, offers her services to any lady who may require them, or would take a child to nurse in her own house; would have the best of care; can give the highest reference in the City, and would require the same. Apply at No. 533 Greenwich-st., first floor.

NO. 237 BOWERY, ABOVE HOUSTON-ST., at SHAIDE'S Excelsior Employment Office; girls for housework, cooks and chambermaids, and girls from 14 to 16 years, at moderate wages.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener who will shortly be disengaged; he has lived in some of the best places in this country, and is at present in charge of one of this class; his references and testimonials will be found satisfactory. Address J. B., Gardener, care of Messrs. Elliot & Young, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A thorough practical gardener; fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, comprising greenhouses, graperies, fruit and vegetables, &c., &c.; the advertiser is married and has a small family; has the best reference as to character and capability. Address G. G., Box 204 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED English gardener, married; has one child, understands perfectly the care of a gentleman's place; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; has good references from his former employer. Address T. M. T., Box 207 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands hot air and steam furnaces; is not afraid of hard work; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address for three days, H. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT flower and vegetable gardener, a situation; can milk; do farmwork; understands horses, &c.; is a good driver. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family by a very active man; understands his business well, and will be found satisfactory; the best City references given. Call or address S. M., No. 122 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; is well acquainted with the City; can produce the best references for the last ten years. Call for two days, at private stable No. 138 West 31st-st., for TH. H. P.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, groom and gardener; understands both branches thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; has the best of references. Address T. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; the very best of references given. Address J. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; can milk and make himself general useful, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has sixteen years' good references from country and City; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a thoroughly experienced man. Call or address WAITER, No. 353 6th-av., drug-store, near 22d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a competent, honest, sober Protestant man; is a careful and safe driver; highly recommended. Address T. M., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of reference; will be disengaged in a few days. Address B. G., No. 86 7th-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced and thoroughly competent single man, highly recommended from all his employers in this City. Address C. H., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man, who understands his business; has good City reference. Call or address W. E., No. 7 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man; satisfactory City reference can be given. Address THEODORE, Station D, New-York.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER, MIDDLE-aged and married, with twenty-five years' experience, undoubted integrity and habits of scrupulous devotion to duty, desires a permanent position where such qualifications will command a fair compensation; will give most satisfactory references to last employers, last six years, who lately closed business, and to others. Address M. D., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

TO DRY GOODS IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSES.—A salesman of sixteen years' experience, controlling a cash trade of $[illegible], is open for engagement; unexceptionable references furnished. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 124 Times Office.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brickdust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings.
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE PARLANT très bien l'allemand et un peu l'anglais; sait bien coudre et coiffer, désire se placer comme dames' maid. S'adresser No. 4[illegible] 3d-av., between 34th et 35th sts., au magasin de l'orfèvre Ackermann. Call for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man must understand farming thoroughly; wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 178 Times Office.

DRUG SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE house wanted. Address Box No. 5,540 Post-office, with references and experience.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS
YET OFFERED.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS.,
will commence on MONDAY, and
CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, MOURNING GOODS, in great variety
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and
LYONS' VELVETS, in all widths.
ALSO,
THE BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, of a celebrated make, in all colors, for $1 PER PAIR, ever sold in New-York.
ALSO,
The largest stock of RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELS, PILLOW LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS.
WHITE GOODS,
Consisting of SWISS JACONETS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, and all other kinds of WHITE GOODS; TARLETANS of all colors for evening dresses; FINE EMBROIDERED CLOTH
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLANNELS
of every make and description. DOMESTICS in great variety, consisting of NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, and all other regular makes of
BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS,
AT LESS THAN CASE PRICES.
WHITE MARSEILLES,
in all qualities, AT PRICES LESS THAN BEFORE THE WAR, being about 50c. on the dollar, in order to have the stock as low as possible before the 1st of February, the semi-annual time for taking inventory.
This will give opportunity to all who want good and reliable goods to get bargains not before offered this season, as after the 1st of February THESE GOODS WILL BE 25 TO 50 PER CENT. HIGHER, as they cannot be imported for the prices at which we are now selling them.

R. H. MACY,
14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

A BIG LOT YARD-WIDE MUSLINS,
Nearly as fine as WAMSUTTAS, 12½c.
BEST UNBLEACHED MUSLINS MADE, 12½c.
These muslins are retailed everywhere at 18c.
WE SELL YARD-WIDE WAMSUTTAS, 18c.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE
LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES, TICKS, FLANNELS, &c.
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MISS ANNIE McGLOIS,
NO. 1,270 BROADWAY,
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 23 BROADWAY.

FURS.—WM. MOSER HAS REMOVED FROM No. 41 Maiden-lane to No. 461 Broome-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st., where he offers his stock of fine fancy furs and robes at very liberal prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the manner of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the first day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of [illegible] next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. DURAND, plaintiff, against JANE W. DURAND, defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To Jane W. Durand:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ISAAC S. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 23 Chambers-st.

Dated New-York, December 13, 1867.

N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of December, 1867.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN RYAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET RYAN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1868.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

j2-law6wTh C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Petitioner.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. Anna de la Grange, Miss Anna Phillips, Signor Massimilliani, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti; Conductor Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
Third annual GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, by the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. G. C. Campbell, &c.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE HONEYMOON and FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. Principal characters by Miss Belle Boyd and Mr. R. Johnston.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. "Doctor Marigold" and "The Trial," from Pickwick.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Nearly all the London journals comment upon the resolution recently adopted by the United States House of Representatives on the question of citizenship. The abatement of the British claims and the acceptance of the American view as expressed in the President's message, are urged with singular unanimity.

According to dispatches received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Emperor's New-Year Day speech to the Diplomatic Corps is accepted by all the Governments of Europe as a pledge of peace, and the flattering manner in which Napoleon received Minister von Goltz was highly satisfactory to Germany.

The cities of Tours and Amiens have elected the Opposition candidates to the Corps Legislatif.

Mr. Piggott, editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested for printing and distributing works of a seditious character.

A series of resolutions taking strong ground in favor of freedom of speech and inviolability of the members of the Diet, have been adopted by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

Gen. Menabrea claims that the Italian Ministry, as now reconstructed, will be supported by a working majority of thirty-five members in the House of Deputies.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday several communications from heads of departments were presented and referred. The House bill directing that certain moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, the proceeds of captured and abandoned rebel property, shall be covered by warrants in the Treasury, was taken up. Mr. Trumbull charged that the Secretary of the Treasury had paid upward of $2,000,000 to disloyal claimants. The bill was debated at length, after which its further consideration was postponed. A resolution was adopted asking the President for information as to whether the bill which passed both Houses for further securing equal rights in the District of Columbia had become a law. It was passed before the recess, and is supposed to have been "pocketed" by the President on account of the recess. After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, requesting the President to intercede with Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, to secure the speedy release of Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Indiana, convicted as a Fenian, and now confined in Kingston, Canada West. Mr. Orth represented Father McMahon as having gone to Canada, not for the purpose of engaging in any hostile enterprise, but to look after an inheritance to which he had become entitled there. A company of Fenians from his county were engaged in the battle of Ridgeway, and after that engagement Father McMahon went among them, ministering to his wounded countrymen, and while so engaged was arrested. Mr. Paine desired to insert in the resolution the name of John Lynch, of Milwaukee, who was captured at the same time, and is also held as a prisoner. Mr. Orth declined to insert the name, and the resolution was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when its further consideration was postponed until to-day. Several memorials relative to the rights of American citizens abroad were presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The report of the Committee on Elections, which declares Robert S. Van Horn entitled to a seat as representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Missouri, was, after some debate, adopted. Several resolutions were offered, proposing to repeal the revenue tax on certain articles, all of which were referred, after which the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The annual report of the State Comptroller was presented to the Senate yesterday and ordered printed. No business of importance was transacted during the session, which was very brief.

In the House a bill was, by unanimous consent, introduced and passed exempting Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River from the operation of the Game Laws. Bills relating to a great variety of subjects were noticed, and several were introduced, but without acting upon any the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Democratic banquet was given at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, last evening, to celebrate the fifty-third anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. Hon. Judge Dunlap presided. Among the three hundred guests who sat down to dinner were the President, several chiefs of departments, and nearly all the Democratic members of Congress. Letters were read from Ex-President Pierce, Gov. Perry, of South Carolina; J. G. Adams, of Massachusetts, and other prominent Democrats. Speeches were made by Judge Dunlap, Ex-Attorney-General Black, President Johnson, Hon. S. S. Marshall and others.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapolis yesterday, and Hon. J. E. McDonald was chosen President. That gentleman, on taking the chair, made a speech, in which he arraigned the Republican Party as tyrannical, and charged that the reconstruction measures were oppressive and unjust. He thought that if greenbacks were good enough to pay pensions to soldiers' widows, they were good enough to pay bondholders. He commended the President for his resistance to Congress, all of which was duly applauded. Committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has written a letter to Hon. John Lee Carroll, of the Maryland Senate, relative to his vote on the reconstruction measure before Congress. He explains that his vote on that bill was given affirmatively because he believed it was the best terms the South would receive, and if rejected at that time, would be followed by a more stringent enactment, and that his vote has been approved by many prominent Southern citizens, among whom are Gens. Johnston, Beauregard, Longstreet, Taylor and Chalmers.

News from Rio de Janeiro, received *via* Lisbon, sets forth that preparations were being made for a general attack upon the fortified position of the Paraguayans at Humaita, which was to have been commenced between the 8th and 12th ultimo. The reported loss of the steamship *Saturn*, off Montevideo, still lacks confirmation.

The Fenians of Philadelphia yesterday turned out in funeral procession in honor of Allen, Larkin and Gould, the Fenians recently executed at Manchester, England, for the murder of a policeman. Three hearses, bearing the names of the executed men, were in the procession, and these were surrounded by a military escort, numbering several thousand persons.

The Denver *Tribune* reports a serious affray at Trinidad, New-Mexico, on Christmas, between Mexicans and Americans. One Mexican was killed, and one American badly wounded. An American was arrested and guarded by Americans, to prevent the Mexicans from lynching him. A company of Government troops was sent for.

The Emperor of China has, it is reported, sued to the European Powers for their assistance in defending his throne against the rebels.

An attachment was issued yesterday out of the Supreme Court, to compel the attendance of the President and Secretary of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. The plaintiffs in the suit of Fisk, Belden, &c., *vs.* the Company, desire to examine the officers and also the transfer books, for the purpose of preparing for the motion which is set down for Monday next. The Court will hear the matter regarding the attachment at 11 o'clock this morning.

Last evening the Society of Solidarity, having in view the fostering of the interests of the working classes, held their first meeting at No. 206 Eighth-avenue. Remarks were made by the Chairman, John Ennis, Mr. Dewey and others in favor of the movement, and a number of those present were enrolled as members.

The Board of Education for 1868 was organized last evening. Commissioner Larremore was elected President by an almost unanimous vote. In the course of his inaugural speech he said that the cost of the education of scholars in our public schools is about $19 each per annum.

The premiums on Plymouth Church pews, sold up to the present, have brought $36,600, the rents $12,000; the chairs brought $800. Total, $49,-500. There has been a gradual increase in the pew income every year since 1854.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday. During the past week 1,305 emigrants have landed at this port. The financial statement of the Board shows a balance in bank of $70,575 13.

Further testimony in regard to the Wiertenbach homicide was taken yesterday before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, all tending to criminate the accused, John Bennet. The case is not yet concluded.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday there was one trial by jury, and a number of pleas of guilty were offered and accepted. Three prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison for four years each.

The Supreme Court, having decided to reduce expenses, yesterday discharged three attendants, named A. Matthews, S. A. Dodge and G. B. Wooldridge, "until after the confirmation of the tax levy by the Legislature."

We are once more indebted to the courtesy of Purser J. S. Safford, of the steamship *Columbia*, for the prompt delivery of our Mexico and Havana letters and files.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, at drooping prices. Cotton was in less request and lower. Provisions were quiet, but held with more firmness. Groceries were in moderate demand. Petroleum was inactive. Freights were steady on a moderate business.

Presidential Talks.

The Democracy complain a good deal of Gen. Grant because he won't talk politics;—but they make no such complaint of President Johnson. He talks freely and frankly with everybody. The impeachers relied greatly on what was alleged to have been said by him in private conversations, to aid them in making out their case;—but in spite of this warning, he keeps on talking. The enterprising "Mack," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose conversation with the "old war-horse," Senator Wade, revealed the fact that he was "still snorting," and could n't bear butter, made the President a New Year's call, and had a long talk with him on political topics, of which we reprint his record in another column.

President Johnson, it seems, indorses what was recently said of him by Mr. Raymond in a published letter on the Philadelphia Convention. He repeats now, what he said then, that he did not desire the action of that Convention to enure to the benefit of the Democratic Party. He opposes the *extremists* of both parties,—those of the Republicans who insist on universal negro suffrage, and those in the Democratic Party who favor repudiation and the doctrine of State sovereignty. Judging from the late elections, he thinks that a large majority of the people are opposed to both of these extremes: and he still believes that they may be united in some common action for the attainment of a common end.

The President, it seems, removed Gen. Pope because he had transcended the limits of his authority avowedly for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Radical Party,—and also because he had ordered an election for State officers and members of Congress, in violation, not only of law, but also of the Constitution of the United States, which says explicitly that members of Congress shall be elected in every State at such times and places as their Legislatures may prescribe. Gen. Swayne was removed because he had cooperated with Gen. Pope in these measures, and also because he was endeavoring to secure his own election to the Senate. The President denies that he seeks to "obstruct reconstruction," and claims that he has executed the law to the very letter. The process, he says, will go on under one set of officers just as well as under another. The trouble with Sheridan was that he "overturned things" a great deal more than was necessary, and made confusion and disorder, instead of promoting quiet and harmony of action.

Mr. Johnson seems to have entered upon explanations in regard to several other matters of public accusation. He denies the accuracy of Senator Morton's statement that his amnesty proclamation disfranchised five times as many Southern whites as the reconstruction act,—asserting on the contrary that it disfranchised nobody, but only held certain classes amenable to the law for their acts of treason. He claims to be just as much of a "Moses" to the negroes now as he promised to be, declaring that he never favored negro supremacy anywhere, while he always demanded for them their full share of civil and political rights. He contradicts Speaker Colfax on the question of an extra session in 1865, and charges Stanton with having urged a large increase of the standing army and the punishment of deserters in time of peace by death.

The letter is interesting and will repay perusal. It shows that the President "holds his own" in spite of the attacks upon him from every quarter. He adheres to his policy, maintains now just as firmly as he did a year ago his opinions in regard to reconstruction, and seems quite ready to meet his assailants on any ground and from every quarter. Mr. Johnson has not shown any great facility in adapting his official action to circumstances, or in making the most of the opportunities which have from time to time occurred of advancing the practical work of reconstruction. But if firmness in adhering to his own convictions, and inflexible tenacity in rejecting everything inconsistent with them, constitute statesmanship, it will be difficult to find any man, of the present or the past, who has more distinctly vindicated his title to it than Mr. Johnson. Neither Thad. Stevens nor Wendell Phillips can compare with him in this respect.

The Liquor-Dealers' Programme.

The liquor-dealers of this City are exceedingly active at the present time in their labors to procure the repeal of the Excise law. And the fact that they have a chance of success gives them hopes which they have not indulged at any time since the constitutionality of the law was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. They are well organized, and their organizations are well supplied with money. They are holding frequent meetings, and expect to bring such arguments to bear upon the Legislature as will give assurance of a favorable result. They feel certain of a Democratic Assembly, and the Senate does not seem beyond reach. The apprehensions of a gubnatorial veto remain; but circumstances may obviate even that difficulty. If circumstances fail to do so at this moment, the liquor-dealers feel confident that time will do so, before the passage of another year. They feel stimulated to haste as well as zeal; for a large number of licenses expire before the close of next month, and nearly the whole of them before May. If matters could be so expedited that these would not need to be renewed under the terms of the present law, the triumph of the liquor-interest would be complete.

The liquor-dealers, at a meeting held night before last, agreed to support a bill which has been drawn up by Mr. McKeon, who acts as their counsel, and this bill has already received the informal approval of a good number of the members of the Legislature. The bill provides for transferring the business of issuing licenses to the Mayor of the City, and also provides that they shall be obtained on terms that are certainly easy enough in all respects. It abolishes all Police supervision over the liquor-shops, takes away all the restrictions upon the traffic which are secured by the existing law, and removes the present regulations in regard to the times at which liquor may be sold. As to the Sunday feature, it simply provides that liquor-shops shall not be open for business on Sunday between the hours of 1 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., "except for refreshment for travelers." This opens them the greater part of Sunday, if, indeed, it closes them at any time of the day.

We suppose this bill represents the extremest demands of the liquor-dealers of New-York; and we should think they would be satisfied with a good deal less. If, however, the Legislature allows the control of the excise business to pass out of its hands into those of the municipal authorities, they will most assuredly obtain all that they demand; and we shall again have the traffic in full blast, unchecked and unregulated, as it was before the enactment of the present law. The large sum which now accrues to the City from the license fees will pass out of sight; and things will be in this respect as they were before, when hardly enough money was collected from them to pay the cost of its collection.

We should consider it an incalculable misfortune to the City of New-York to have such a substitute for our present Excise law. We sought for certain modifications of this law at the time of its passage, and have done so ever since. But we trust that all intelligent and upright members of the Legislature, independent of party politics, will resist this scheme for demoralizing New-York.

The Tribune on the District Court.

The *Tribune* persists in its demand for the abolition of the United States Court for the Eastern District of New-York. Its latest demonstration is as follows:

> "We are sure the Times might advise its readers, if it wished to enlighten them, that the *Tribune opposed the creation of* that 'Eastern District of New-York' from its inception. We regarded it then as a naked job, for the benefit of those who were to be made Judge, Marshal, Clerk, &c., &c., of said District's Court. What we know of that Court's operations has only tended to strengthen our original conviction. And it is our 'regard for the public treasury, and for the cause of public justice,' that impels us now to say that the sooner that Court is abolished the better for the Treasury and for all that is honest and true."

1. We do not remember that the *Tribune* opposed the creation of that Court. On the contrary, we believe it did nothing of the sort. We do know that it urged W. E. Robinson, Esq., for appointment as Judge in it, and we do not feel at liberty to assume that it would have done this if it regarded the Court as "a naked job for the benefit of those who were to be made Judge, Marshal," &c.

2. The Brooklyn *Union* a day or two since published some statistics from a return of the Secretary of the Interior, showing that the amount of business done in that Court last year was more than was done in 1864 in any other district of the United States, except the Southern, in 1864; and that if the rate of increase has been the same in all, the business done in that district last year was more than was done in any district of the United States except two. This would seem to show that the Court has its uses.

The *Tribune* intimates that the "operations" of the Court are not "honest and fair." If it will state any facts which sustain this opinion, we will join it in demanding the reform or abolition of the Court. If it does not, it must submit to the suspicion of belying a high court of justice from a very paltry personal spite, or for the still more questionable purpose of exciting a public prejudice which may operate in favor of a political *protégé*, lately a Government officer, soon to be put on trial for alleged violations of law.

Mr. Brooks' Fears.

A short while since Mr. Brooks, of this City, made an appalling speech in Congress, toward the end of which he announced, with tremendous effect, that "in conclusion this would probably be *the last time he would address a white audience on the floor of the House.* The African was about to come down from the galleries and take his seat on the floor as the equal of white gentlemen." Now, this may be a dreadful thing; but we can't feel half as bad about it as Mr. Brooks does. When the negro, *in propria persona*, takes his seat on the floor of Congress, we shall perhaps have less of the African in that quarter than we have now. We can't very well have much more. He is there every day, and turns up in all sorts of disguises. If we saw no more of him than we are compelled to witness at his daily formal introduction by Mr. Sumner, we could get along very well. But whatever theme is introduced, his visage is sure quickly to appear behind it. Let any member bring forward any question of politics or policy, and he is certain to lug in the African before he gets through. If our finances are up, he is squeezed in. If foreign affairs are broached, his advancing shadow is discerned. If the army or navy is discussed, he is there. There is hardly a day that he does not show himself on the floor in one shape or another; and on Sunday, when all other worldly objects are laid aside, he takes his place in Chaplain Boynton's sermon, and displays himself as prominently as ever.

The Democrats have nothing to complain about in this matter; for they are just as fond of introducing him as anybody. Mr. Brooks himself is one of the gentlemen who most frequently introduces the African to Congress, and he does it with a relish and a gusto that could not be surpassed even by Mr. Sumner. In other times the Southern members used to be very fond of introducing him; and it was on account of the way in which they constantly kept him before public notice, that the country at last got tired of them—more tired even of them than of him—and gave them such a dose of Africa that they ought to be satisfied to drop the subject for the rest of their lives.

If the dread prognostications of Mr. Brooks are about to be realized—if the actual incarnated African whom he described, malformed, malodorous and malignant, is really going to favor Congress with his real presence, we shall at least indulge the hope that, after he takes his seat, we will hear less than we have heard lately of the everlasting political African. The African in Congress will be able to speak for himself, and will thus give white members an opportunity of attending to the great practical interests of the country. Or, if a majority of the white members should desire to continue their business of advocating the political African; then there might be an arrangement by which the colored members shall be permitted to look after the general welfare of the white population. In this way the rights of both colors would have a chance of being properly guarded, and the interests of the whites would not need to be forever neglected. We don't believe that even Mr. Brooks can object to this view of the case, after he has considered it seriously.

MINOR TOPICS.

Twenty-one newspapers in France have been fined within the past few months for "publishing false news inciting to hatred and contempt of the Government." What would become of some of our newspapers—a great many of them indeed—if such a rule were in force here? Fortunately we live and print newspapers in a free country—a country in which it is every man's right to publish false news, or any other kind of news, if he sees fit, and can make money by it, and where we consider ourselves free just in proportion to the "hatred and contempt" toward the Government, we feel ourselves and can excite in others. It is only in the *effete* despotisms of the Old World that these things are managed differently.

Mr. Stevens on introducing a bill not many days since in the House, said he had no hesitation in acknowledging that "they were acting *outside the Constitution* in many respects: it had become too old-fashioned for the requirements of this progressive age." Such a remark from such a quarter suggests several queries. In the first place, where does Congress get its authority to act "outside the Constitution?" If Congress may act thus, at its own discretion, why may not the President also? Both derive all the authority they have,—both, indeed, derive their official existence from the Constitution; "outside" of it there can be in this country neither President nor Congress. Then, again, if the Constitution is "too old-fashioned for this progressive age," why not call a convention to frame a new one, or propose amendments to be acted on in the way pointed out by its provisions? Or does Mr. Stevens think that the idea of having constitutions which can restrain the action of governments, or departments of government, is "too old-fashioned for this progressive age?" His action, and the character he ascribes to the action of Congress, seem to indicate that this is his view of the situation.

The Mobile *Register* is opposed to returning to the Union until the gates are thrown wide open. It says the time is not far off "when our federal colleagues will be as glad to have us back as we shall be to get back, and until that time fully matures the Union is not ripe for reintegration." There is some sound philosophy and good sense in this view of the case, and if practical affairs were in the habit of waiting for philosophical solutions, it might be wise to act upon it. But this is not the case. Reconstruction will be pushed to its completion in some shape or other, and those who have most at stake in it and who are most competent to guide it ought not to hold themselves aloof. Besides, in waiting for the good time coming, the South has the worst of it. All its interests suffer from delay. The sooner the Union is restored the sooner may the evils incident to the manner of its restoration be corrected.

Notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Chandler, a few days ago, it looks as though Congress were not going to form an alliance with the Abyssinians in their war against the English. The House Committee on Naval Affairs have reported in favor of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of a large number of our iron-clad vessels. They would never have done this if we were about to become the allies of King Theodore. So the fears of the country and the eloquence of Chandler may now be allayed on this point.

Mayor Hoffman is frank enough to tell the Common Council, in speaking of the disgraceful condition of the City markets and wharves, that "when, in former years, the municipal authorities possessed the power to improve them, they failed to do their duty. Year after year, successive Mayors recommended that something should be done, and year after year passed, without any apparent effort to accomplish what was needed." It is true that the Legislature has thus far been as derelict as the Common Council formerly was; but we expect to bring it to an appreciation of the subject much sooner than we could have brought such a body as our Common Council.

Whisky frauds are by no means confined to this vicinity. In the West they seem even to have gone beyond us in extent and audacity. Statements were made in speeches at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce which ought to command official attention. Men standing high in society, in business circles, and in churches do not hesitate to combine for mutual protection in defrauding the Government, and lose nothing in reputation while they make much in the way of profit thereby. Until the Government can succeed in enforcing the law, and in sending somebody to State Prison for swindling, we need not expect that it will be checked.

One of our exchanges says that there is much more domestic unhappiness in Chicago than in New-York,—because there are nearly three times as many divorces there. We are not quite sure of this logic. There are ill-natured people who would not hesitate to say, and to "say it boldly," (*after* the divorce,) that divorces promote domestic happiness, and that the community where there are the most divorces becomes *ipso facto* the happiest. This is probably true, assuming only that *causes* of divorce exist to the same extent in all communities, which, fortunately, is by no means the case.

We fear the Georgia Convention must be pretty "hard up," if it resorts to so desperate a financial expedient for raising the wind as to "issue State notes on its authority, to meet its expenses." This, the telegraph tells us, the Convention proposes to do; but it is to be feared it will be almost as fruitless a scheme as Mrs. Micawber's astute devices to relieve Wilkins from pecuniary embarrassment. What that "authority" is, on which the Convention proposes to issue notes, one can hardly imagine. To derive the power to tax the State or sign I. O. U.'s from the unquestioned prerogative to frame a Constitution, would be rather a stretch of interpretation. But this aside, there is a worse practical difficulty in the way. The Convention wants to pay itself, in order that members may promptly turn their money into bread, clothes, lodging and similar necessities of life. This instant and wholesale conversion of the Convention's "notes," we apprehend, can only be effected at a serious discount on those instruments. We do not say that they would fall as low as Confederate notes, as tokens of value; but they would probably be looked upon financially with great disfavor. The Conventionists are not likely to get full wages even from their own device.

The bill which proposes to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties by employing fifty or more additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office, is a departure from the system of "retrenchment" and "reduction." But it is something which ought to have been done long ago. The soldiers have been very shabbily treated in this matter by the Government. Their claims have lain undecided, waiting their turn in the Second Auditor's office for month after month, at the very time when the claimants were in sorest need. The fault was simply in the lack of clerical force in the office—a want which Mr. Washburn's bill now supplies. This additional force will enable the work of two years to be done in one, and becomes really a wise economy in outlay, as it will set free a larger force all the sooner. The provision that preference shall be given in the employment of clerks to discharged soldiers and sailors, is commendable.

The Spanish papers promptly contradicted the report which was sent from this country of a proposition from the Spanish Government to sell Cuba to the United States. We may now rest satisfied that Congress will not be embarrassed and distracted by this question, and that public debt will not be increased by the hundreds of millions which the island would have cost us. The flag of Spain will continue to wave over Moro Castle, the negroes will remain in the slavery which has been their lot for three centuries, the Church will remain intolerant as ever, and the revenues of the island will continue to be sent to Madrid, to support the throne of the last of the Bourbons. Cuba, with an adjacent islet or two, is all that is left to Spain of the unmeasured Empire which she formerly owned in the New World; and she will not give it up till it is torn from her grasp as the other portions of her American domain have been.

It is now reported that the romantic young King of Bavaria, who lately jilted the Princess he had betrothed, because she declared herself incapable of admiring Wagner's music, has renewed his propositions to her. As all the papers of Europe are giving the hapless couple advice as to what they should do, it may not be amiss for us to add our advice, which is that the Princess should now utterly refuse such a King. His demand is outrageous and intolerable, and she should not scruple to tell him so. Has a woman no rights because she is a Princess, and has a man the power to govern her tastes because he is a King? He could not compel the humblest peasant girl in all Bavaria to admire Wagner, unless she had it in her mind. And to attempt such a thing upon a woman of spirit, is a matter for the nineteenth century to be ashamed of. Let the Princess, therefore, remain firm on the Wagner question, and she will yet bring the King to his knees; and then she can decide his fate, instead of allowing him to decide hers.

The Eastern question seems to have drifted into a matter of mutual crimination and suspicion among the great Powers chiefly interested in it. The other day Russia was represented to have sent a diplomatic "protest" to Paris against the incertitude and insecurity of the French attitude regarding Eastern affairs. As if by way of "tit for tat," Lord Stanley is now represented to have "protested" against the alleged intrigues of Russia in Roumania, which latter is based upon the representations of Turkey. In the midst of such general protest and misapprehension, it is something to know that at least two Powers—namely, Austria and France—claim to understand each other on the Eastern question. When *they* fall out and protest, the distrust will be complete and universal. All this does not make the muddy problem any clearer.

What is likely to come of the Dominican dispute, and whether Baez or Cabral is to be President, ought, no doubt, to vastly interest our people. We fear, however, that many of them are not aware that they are this moment supposed by the inhabitants of St. Domingo, of both parties, to be breathless spectators of the struggle going on in the island. One of the great issues at stake in the matter is whether the Bay of Samana shall be sold to us or not. Fierce fights and bloody battles have been waged during the last twelvemonth, and a constant crowning and discrowning of rulers is going on about this same point, linked with a few others. One party presses the Bay upon us at a million dollars down and a cheap annual lease, considering the price of rents. Another party swears by all the blood of all the bygone heroes that this crime of letting or selling shall never be consummated. Meanwhile, most Americans are innocently unconscious of the excitement their real estate speculations are creating, and do not suspect that the friendly eye they cast on St. Thomas is making some of the Dominicans frantic, and dreadfully cheapening the price of the Bay of Samana.

We have heard nothing yet from the Committee on Ways and Means in answer to Mr. Chanler's resolution directing them to bring in a bill levying a tax on crests and coats-of-arms on vehicles and household furniture in actual use. The discovery of this omitted object of taxation was promptly acknowledged by the House, and the sympathies of all sturdy democrats will be aroused in favor of having the tax imposed. The Abbé St. Pierre once published a treatise styled "A Method of Rendering useful Dukes and Peers." A friend suggested that he should add "and Spider-webbs" to his title, which amendment the Abbé did not accept. We have no Dukes and Peers to attempt to render useful in this country, but perhaps the nearest approaches or shadowy reminiscences we have is in the form of crests and coats-of-arms. It strikes us as being certainly a very utilitarian method of treating them to tax them. One wonders, however, where, on this subject, a fervent democracy will stop—where the line shall be drawn? Will there be a tax on seal-rings?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

Pike's Opera House, of which we have already had several occasions to speak, will be opened to-night, under the direction of Mr. Max Strakosch. It is impossible to find a more comfortable and convenient establishment. We are persuaded, too, that for the mass of amusement-goers, it is by no means out of the way. Fashionable people, for the most part, live far up town, and to a very great extent on the western slope of the island. For such, the erection of a first-class establishment like that provided by Mr. Pike is a convenience. Indeed it may be said that Mr. Pike was far-sighted enough to see that it would soon be a necessity. Mr. Booth will speedily have a theatre in the same street, and others will duly follow. No one expects that down-town establishments will be injured. There is room enough for all.

Mr. Strakosch's company includes the names of many of the best remembered artists. Mme. La Grange was during her previous sojourn here an universal favorite. Her reputation as an *artiste* is of the highest, and it will not be forgotten that she was one of the few who never disappointed the public. Miss Adelaide Phillips is native and to the manner born, as also is Miss McCulloch. Both ladies have their admirers, and the first has won the highest distinction in Europe. Mr. Strakosch is fortunate in having two capital tenors. We need say nothing of Signor Brignoli, whose beautiful sympathetic voice is now, we hear, in excellent condition. Signor Massimiliani is almost as well known, and is unquestionably one of our best robustos. Signor Orlandini and Signor Susini, the baritone and basso, are both admirable artists, and fully equal to any requirements that may be made upon them. The orchestra will be under the direction of Signor Nicholas, and we learn that a good chorus has been obtained. With the prestige of a new house, and the valuable adjuncts of new scenery and dresses, it will be strange if the venture is not a prosperous one. It is about time that there be a revival in Italian opera. No other institution does so much for trade, or sets so many interests in motion. There are already many gratifying indications that the theatrical business is reviving. Where the attraction is adequate, the attendance is invariably good, and this we think will be the case with opera. "Il Trovatore" will be given to-night at the opening performance.

English opera is steadily making its way at the Academy of Music. The attendance continues to improve, and is now animated, fashionable and remunerative. "La Somnambula," the "Bohemian Girl," and "Fra Diavolo," are the works that have been given during the past few days, and generally with much spirit and effect. The company undoubtedly contains the best material that has ever been brought together in this country for English opera, and it works with the rarest diligence. We do not perceive that the house is too large for the singers, although the strongest voice is naturally heard to the best advantage, as it is apt to be all the world over. But in truth there are some exceedingly good voices in the troupe, and none that can be called small. Miss Richings has her faults as an *artiste*, but quantity of voice is not one of them. It would be better if she would sing the intervals clearly instead of constantly slurring them. There is no musical effect by doing so, and it is destruction to the words. Mrs. Seguin has improved so much that she is certainly capable of singing in any house, and of singing most charmingly. Mr. Castle is an excellent tenor, and the grand voice of Mr. Campbell needs no special delivery to make itself potent. Mr. Seguin is an artist and knows precisely what he can do. He "makes up" well, speaks plainly and acts better than any other member of the company. Mr. Pierre Bernard has an excellent voice, but his manner is somewhat boisterous. Indeed, these remarks are suggested by an obvious tendency on the part of all the company to sing too loud, as if they were fearful they could not otherwise be sufficiently heard. There is no danger of anything of the sort, and even if there were, a remedy could not be found by unduly straining the voice. For the rest we have only to say that the orchestra has deteriorated, while the chorus has improved. On Friday next Wallace's opera of the "Desert Flower" will be produced for the first time in New-York.

National Academy of Design.

There was a brilliant reception at the National Academy of Design last evening, the occasion being the first exhibition in this country of many of the works of art that adorned the Fine Arts Department of the United States in the Picture Gallery of the Paris Exposition. The display last evening was extremely fine.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Matters.

It is announced that Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble will begin a farewell series of Dramatic Readings in New-York early in the month of March. Mrs. Kemble will afterward give readings in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. To the generation that is passing out of its theatre-going, Mrs. Kemble's performances were among the expected pleasures and lasting memories of each season. These final entertainments of a well-remembered and favorite artist will, doubtless, be popularly attended. Mrs. Kemble is at present in Philadelphia, where she has been on a visit for the past few months, and is in fine health.

Miss Belle Boyd is to make her *début* in New-York, according to announcement, this evening at the French Theatre. The *Duchess*, in Planché's comedy of "Faint Heart," and *Juliana*, in "The Honeymoon," are the characters in which she seeks metropolitan favor. Miss Boyd's most famous performances took place several years ago on another stage in Virginia. Her *rôles* at that time were dramatic, if not theatrical. More recently she appeared as *Pauline*, in Liverpool, and notwithstanding her previous experience in war, that, we believe, was the first regular engagement in which she took part.

Mme. Ristori appeared as *Marie Antoinette*, for the fourth time this year, at the French Theatre last night. As the year was but eight days old on this occasion, a facetious manager might announce the immense success of Giacometti's tragedy! Immense triumph of the legitimate!! acted for half the year!! But Mr. Grau has no need to joke about his success; it has been very great. The theatre, last evening, was crowded, and the performance, as usual, passed off with the greatest success. On Friday Mme. Ristori will again appear in this very effective personation, and on Saturday will give a *matinée*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Christmas Ten Years Ago and Now—Antagonism of Races—Amusements—The Weather—New Year—Garrison—Soldiers and Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868.

The holidays have just closed. Christmas week is over. The season of annual festivities has past. We unconsciously compare is with other days and feel the contrast acutely.

Christmas had for its gayeties as fine weather as ever smiled over the Once-a-Year; the temperature was mild and balmy, without a particle of ice or frost. But it was not the Christmas of other years. The streets had a different look—a different air and tone. Formerly we had the bustle and hilarity of negro fun audible and visible all over the city. Ten years ago thousands of negroes used to crowd into town to buy their little necessaries, to sell their simple wares—their door shuck mats, scouring brooms, chairs, ax helves, horse collars, wisp baskets and opossums. The streets rang with their shouts and laughter; and no police ever interfered with such liberties, even if they lapsed now and then into licenses, for it was but for the short space of the holidays. Main-street, in those days was, during two or three days of the Christmas times, thronged with country negroes; and these, with a few dollars, "bought themselves rich" with the greatest ease imaginable. To cheat a negro then was dishonorable, even in the meanest tradesman. To give a negro a quarter was almost a necessary response to his greeting of "Merry Christmas, boss!" Sambo, whom you may have met somewhere long before, would come with extended hand to offer you the congratulations of the season. He must have his quarter; and you felt fully remunerated for it and the trouble by the hilarious heartiness with which he expressed his undisguised pleasure at seeing you. The negroes—especially the family negroes—then sent innumerable little gifts to all the white family; knowing full well that a return of something acceptable and useful was sure to follow. There were few white persons then who did not know, and rejoice in knowing, a dozen hearty friends among the negroes—friends who never forgot or neglected to exchange these little mnemonic courtesies at Christmas—friends who were willing to do anything in the world to oblige, please, or favor you—friends who brought with their attentions as much of heartiness and cordiality that they contributed largely to one's enjoyment of life and his faith in human good. I have known a negro walk a dozen miles, gratuitously and without any obligation, but his own pleasure, to present his young Massa with a dozen eggs for his Christmas festivity. Their days passed in gleeful and boisterous enjoyments, hailing this one and bantering that one, whooping and shouting, calling and singing everywhere, and at all times, and in coarse fun of the most uproarious character, always replete with the most cordial abandon possible. And at night the fun grew apace. Then the dance, the play, the jig, the reel, the chant, the song, all came in order, or the funniest disorder. The perfect looseness with which a negro could enjoy himself at a frolic of dancing passes all conception by one who has not actually witnessed it. The negro, in a regular jig, reel, or break-down, dances with all his might, dances all over, as Mrs. Hantz graphically expressed it. He sings in the same way. And they used to combine the two—the dance and the song—rather, they danced to the music of the song that the dancers themselves sang. And this hilarious and uproarious dancing and fun would go on until dawn next day—go on with a noise and tumult never heard of in any other race on earth. Nobody tried to stop it—nobody wished it stopped—nobody that did not feel that it was fortunate that enjoyment could be had so easily.

But that style of thing is over. The Christmas of these days did not come to the good people of Columbia on the 25th of December, 1867. It was *toto coelo* different. The streets were crowded with negroes, it is true, but they were sullen and morose. They stood about the corners and the pie shops in groups, staring silently or mutteringly about them. They chaffered for a loaf of bread with the shop-baker, with the Jew clothing-storekeeper for some garment of wearing apparel. Ragged and hatless, shoeless and shirtless, without money or clothes, or credit, or hope, the negro of to-day is a pitiable contrast to the negro of ten years ago. Then he was clothed (coarsely it is true, but clothed decently;) fed in the same style, doctored when sick—all by the superior vigilance of the superior race. Now he is in rags, breadless, sick; and has to lie in the streets for want of a home. But this poverty is incident partly to the ruined times, and not wholly to his independence; still the two concur to make the matter as bad as possible. The crowds on Christmas day instead of boisterous mirth, scowled around, casting sullen and suspicious looks upon all white men; who returned the looks with glances of mingled estrangement, suspicion and pity. But the cordiality is absolutely dead. The races distrust each other thoroughly. Both races may make speeches about it as they will, and utter generous sentiments about unity of interests, working shoulder to shoulder, one common country and all that; but it is a mockery, a terrible burlesque of sympathy. Say what they will, both know it is eternal alienation; it is a feud with no reconciliation; it is a war of races, with no hope of peace; it is a contest until extermination; it is an issue of life and death—life to one and death to the other. All this, one could read in the lowering, sullen, silent looks that one met every step on the streets upon Christmas day.

The out-door amusements were to some extent as usual—there was a tournament, or contests of equestrian skill, in which about a score white men took part. It passed off pretty well, though it was rather tame. The weather being fine, the crowd was ample.

The soldiers of the garrison had some athletic exercises—a foot-race and a wheelbarrow race. The former being engaged in by six or eight, running separately against time, a distance of about five hundred yards. The wheelbarrow race was more amusing. Four men at once were blind-folded and had wheelbarrows put into their hands, and at the given signal they set out to reach a goal about a hundred yards distant; when the absurd mistakes and misconceptions of direction and distance made the scene one eminently ludicrous. The crowd around, mainly soldiers, had a great deal of amusement at it.

The day after Christmas the negroes had a gander-pulling, which is said to have been a success in its burlesque way. The steeds, all borrowed and mostly mules, (I was told,) did not make the best of time, but it was all so much the worse for the poor goose, which finally lost its head through the superior prensile powers of the cook at Nickerson's Hotel!

A cock-pit kept open to a promiscuous crowd of about a dozen persons during the entire week; and a negro ball on Christmas night, make up the sum total of the amusements I heard of for the holidays. In the middle of the holiday week the weather changed to cold, sleeting, and gusty; so that New-Year's day dawned upon us as over a mantle of sleet and snow—a very unusual thing in this latitude. On Wednesday, the first, the negro societies formed a procession, marched to a hall, and had speeches from their leaders upon the exigences of the times, I suppose; for they allow these things to transpire with great caution. The procession numbered about three hundred, and represented, I understand, five political societies—all that are in Columbia. Of these, I was able to make out the Union League, No. 10, and the Mechanics' Association. All had their banners, and all are understood to be political to a great extent, if not exclusively so—really so, whether ostensibly so or not.

The garrison consists of four companies, numbering near four hundred men, some of the companies being heavy artillery. The spirit manifested by the soldiers on duty here towards the negroes is one of little favor; and that is growing less. The negro character is likely to disappoint strangers who have been taught to expect certain nobler qualities of character that are generally found in whites. The negro is—a negro; and whoever expects him to be a white man or to have the character of a white man is simply ignorant of the race, and is not entitled to an opinion upon questions touching the issues between them.

BOISE.

Death of Prof. William B. Bradbury.—Prof. William B. Bradbury died at his home in Mount Clair, N. J., Tuesday evening, in the fifty-second year of his age. He had been in declining health for some months, and his death at an early day was not unlooked for by his family and intimate friends. He had been known to the community for a long term of years as a successful composer and publisher of numerous Sunday-school glee and hymn books, also as an extensive dealer in sheet music, pianos, melodeons and similar instruments. He leaves a wife and daughter. The latter was recently married to Mr. Marvin, of base-safe celebrity. The funeral will take place at his late residence Saturday next, at 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President has had rather a busy time of it for a day or two. Last night he was called upon by a delegation from Connecticut and presented with a Charter Oak cane; this morning he was waited upon by a delegation of old and well-known politicians from Philadelphia and presented with a gold medal; to-night he visited Carroll Hall and was presented with another cane which had been voted to him at a late fair there; and, at a later hour, he visited the Democratic banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel and was presented with the programme for the next Presidential campaign, with ANDREW JOHNSON left out.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The Senate spent nearly the whole day in discussing the joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury by warrant all proceeds of captured, seized or abandoned property. The effect of this is to compel claimants to go to the Courts or to Congress to recover the value of cotton and other property alleged to be erroneously seized or abandoned. Messrs. TRUMBULL and HOWE were especially severe upon the Secretary of the Treasury for settling some of these claims, while Messrs. SHERMAN, FESSENDEN and EDMUNDS thought he had acted within the limit of the law. No conclusion was reached.

PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS OF TERRITORY.

Secretary SEWARD was again at the Capitol to-day, and his presence in the Senate carries that body back ten years, when he was one of its strongest and ablest members. With reference to the St. Thomas business, it may be said that the arrival here of Señor PUJOL, the Dominican Envoy, with a proposition to reopen the negotiations heretofore closed as to the Bay and Peninsula of Samana, will undoubtedly have the effect of stimulating still further the opposition to the expensive purchase of St. Thomas, and perhaps end in a compromise upon Samana, which, in natural advantages, is superior to St. Thomas. As to the Alaska matter in the House Foreign Relations Committee, although no vote has been taken, yet it is believed that the status of the Committee is five for recommending the appropriation to four against.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.

There has been no meeting of the Committee of Elections, this week, but at the meeting, to-morrow, the Committee will report five to four against the admission of JOHN Y. BROWN, from the Second District of Kentucky, on ground of disloyalty.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The House, during the morning hour to-day, occupied its time in debating the resolution instructing President JOHNSON to intercede with Great Britain in behalf of Father MCMAHONE, a Catholic Priest, now confined in Canada, under sentence for alleged participation in the Fenian raids and the battle of Ridgewaway. Judge ORTH, of Indiana, was the special champion of the unfortunate priest, and stated that the Foreign Committee had failed to discover that he was in any way implicated in the raid, but had discovered that he was captured while administering religious consolation to the wounded on the battle-field, after the fight was over. No conclusion was reached, but it is evident that this case, with others of a similar nature now pending before Congress, will lead to some definite action regarding the rights of naturalized citizens.

SPECIMENS OF COTTON.

There were received this morning, by Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, two cases covered with plate glass and containing eighty-four compartments each, inclosing altogether one hundred and fifty-six varieties of cotton and twelve varieties of cotton seed, being samples of all known varieties produced in the world. This collection is the one referred to in the Special Commissioner's report on the cotton tax, and was procured by Messrs. MUDGE and NOURSE, of Boston, for the Commissioners to the late Paris Exposition, and through the enterprise of Mr. WELLS it is now forwarded to this city by a committee of the Boston Board of Trade, whose report in favor of the repeal of the tax upon cotton was recently presented to Congress. The cases have been put upon exhibition in the main corridor of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and their contents are attracting much attention.

TRAVEL IN THE HOLY LAND.

Capt. C. C. DUNCAN, of Brooklyn, of *Quaker-City-Holy-Land-excursion* memory, gave an interesting lecture to a fair audience at Metzerott Hall, to-night.

MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of THOS. N. STILLWELL, of Indiana, as Minister to Venezuela. Mr. STILLWELL is a Conservative Republican, ex-member of Congress, and has been once before nominated for the same place; also that of P. B. FOUKE, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, as Naval Officer at New-Orleans, in place of J. B. SULLIVAN, to be removed for incompetency; and of E. H. GRAUDIN, as District-Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, *vice* MARTIN, the man who shot Judge BUSTEED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In response to the Senate resolution calling for information in regard to the taxation of National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the amount of the semi-annual duty collected from the National Banks up to June 30, 1867, to be $13,036,330.

The amount of bonds held Dec. 28, 1867, as security for the bank circulation, bearing interest at six per cent. in coin, is $247,763,800; amount bearing interest at five per cent. in coin is $89,656,950; bearing interest at six per cent lawful money, $3,577,000. Total, $340,997,750.

The aggregate amount of interest paid on the bonds held as security to the same date, was $51,883,364. In lawful money, $341,000, or total interest reduced to lawful money, $76,508,224. An accompanying communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the manner in which collections are reported does not enable him to discriminate the taxes paid by National Banks, from those paid by State Banks and private bankers, but he gives the total amount of the license tax collected from all banks during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, as $3,543,051, and the total tax on dividends and profits for the same time, $12,032,361.

RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR AND AMERICAN WHALERS.

The President sent a message to the House to-day in answer to a resolution concerning the alleged interference by a Russian man-of-war with the vessels of the United States in the Ochotsk Sea. The Russian having warned out of the bays near Shauter Island certain American whaleships which were found there, one of them not replying with sufficient promptness, was fired at with solid shot, whereupon she took her departure. These facts were communicated to the State Department by Mr. CHASE, Vice-Commercial Agent in the Amoor country. Mr. WEEKS, of Massachusetts, also communicated to Mr. SEWARD a letter from Capt. THOMAS, master of the ship *Europa*, stating that that and other vessels, while cruising for whales, had been disturbed by a Russian vessel, and invoking the protection of this Government. Mr. SEWARD, on the 23d of December, addressed a letter to Mr. STOECKEL, asking whether the latter had received any information upon the subject. Mr. STOECKEL replied on the 28th of December, that he had reason to believe the incident in question was the result of exaggeration, and that he would address his Government without delay on the subject, in order to ascertain the facts.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to the Director-General of the *Posts* of France, in which he says the recent improved arrangements for the exchange of correspondence between the United States and Great Britain and between the United States and several countries on the continent of Europe, have now gone into effect, and the changes which have been made by the recent conventions render it desirable and, in fact, necessary to revise and modify many provisions of the existing postal convention between the United States and France. The Postmaster-General informs the Director-General of his desire to avail himself of the power reserved by article 17 of the Postal Convention between the United States and France, signed at Washington in March, 1857, to abrogate the same by a previous notice of one year, and he accordingly conveys to him the wish and intention of the Department that the articles of the said convention shall cease to have effect on the 1st of February, 1869. He says he shall, as early as practicable, communicate to him a statement of the modifications which seemed to be required for the amelioration of the public service between the two countries. In the meantime the Postmaster-General says he should be especially gratified to know that the Director-General would send to the Post-office Department an agent authorized to enter upon the negotiations of a new convention in this city. He would be glad to offer him every facility in his power to enable him to conclude the business with which he shall be charged.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Late Intelligence from Colombia, Peru and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

By the opposition steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which will leave Aspinwall this evening, I send you an account of affairs.

From Bogota, the capital of this Republic, there is nothing new. The Republic, for a wonder, is in perfect peace.

In Panama nothing new has transpired politically. I wrote you in my last that Col. THOS. B. O. MURRAY, United States Special Inspector at Panama, was dead. He was buried on the 24th. His widow returns home on the *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, on Jan. 1. Last night two of our American residents of note, JOHN MCNIDER and JOHN LEE, died—one from consumption and one from dysentery. They were very much esteemed in this community. Mr. LEE was a native of Norway, Me., and Mr. MCNIDER originally from Canada.

Gen. MOSQUERA, exiled from this Republic, arrived at Callao on the 18th inst. He was received with extraordinary honors by the Cabinet Ministers and other Peruvian officials, and escorted to Lima.

From Central America we have dates only five or six days old, but there is nothing new.

From Peru, by dates of the 21st inst., we learn that President PRADO, with his army of 5,000 men, is still besieging the revolutionary City of Arequipa. He had sent a demand to CAAUSECO to surrender the city within three days, but the missive was returned unopened. Subsequently PRADO published his determination to commence the bombardment of the city within three days, and accorded that delay for all non-combatants to evacuate the town. PRADO had a sixty-eight-pounder mounted, and with it intended to bombard the place. He had not, however, been able to get his three hundred-pounder up to the city, but thought he could do without it.

In the meantime conflicts continued between the Government troops and insurgents in the north of Peru, with varying success on both sides. At or near Lambayeque, Col. BALTA had had a fight with the Government troops, both sides claiming the victory. But all depends upon PRADO's luck at Arequipa. If he succeeds, as he is likely to, then the insurgents at the North are losing their time, and some of them, perhaps, will be bereft of their heads.

Dates from Chili are to the 11th inst. There is not a word of news from that Republic.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Yucatan—Proclamations and Pronunciamientos—The Withdrawal of the British Legation—Proceedings of Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

The last steamer from Mexico has brought full details concerning the progress of the revolution in Yucatan, which may yet be the means of placing a President other than Don BENITO JUAREZ at the head of Mexican affairs. The new party does not seem to recognise or work under any particular chieftain, although the name of Gen. SANTA ANNA is mentioned in connection with the outbreak, and many circumstances seem to indicate that he is the man, whose unquiet spirit has always been the means of making others commit mischief and indulge in revolution.

A *pronunciamiento* was issued at the small city of Benito de Merida, on the 11th, which, after some preliminary statements, contains the following clauses:

1. D. MANUEL CEPEDA PERAZA shall no longer be recognised as Governor and Military Commander of Yucatan, and the power of all officials who may not adhere to this plan shall at once cease.

2. The provisional command, civil and military, of Yucatan, shall be vested in CORONEL MARCELINO VILLAFANA, with power to appoint as subordinates such persons as he may deem fit for office, and according as circumstances shall require.

3. As soon as this plan shall have been accepted by the majority of the people of the State, each of the municipal authorities and chiefs of districts shall elect a representative; these representatives shall assemble at this capital on a day to be hereafter appointed, when they will elect the person who is provisionally to have charge of the Government, until there shall be a permanent and stable Government established, according to the laws and the national will.

4. This plan the subscribers are resolved to maintain, believing its adoption necessary to prevent the ruin of the country. Copies of these resolutions shall be circulated throughout the State, exhorting the people to assist the subscribers in prosecuting their plan.

The proclamation of MARCELINO VILLAFANA, which is not very explicit as to whether it is a Republican or Imperialist movement, is as follows:

PEOPLE OF YUCATAN: It is now six months since the country in which we first saw the light and the privileges for the preservation which so many heroes have shed their blood, have fallen into the hands of the most odious tyrants. Under the sacred name of liberty an unworthy portion of the people, in an evil hour, have committed the most atrocious outrages. The laws and constitution they proclaimed have been despised and shattered. The personal liberty of citizens has been restrained; culture, education and freedom of opinion have become a farce; property has been entirely at the mercy of their caprice and the most sacred compromises have been violated. In effect their title to govern was violence; their rules immorality, and the falsest ambition.

Can this last forever? Should the country be left any longer under the guidance to certain destruction of this faction of vandals, which, in their mad pride, have despised not only the noble sentiments of humanity and philanthrophy, which are the choicest gifts of a civilized people; but even the most elementary principles of morality existing among the people since the springtime of their civilization? No, Yucatecos! this faction, whose power is now felled to the ground; thanks to a patriotic demonstration has not understood our character when they wished to arrogate to themselves an authority which you never confided to them; they had forgotten that our sufferings might have limits yet to them; that if we are, as always, friends of liberty, libertinism and anarchy have never taken root in our generous soil. The meaning of the plan we have to-day proclaimed is well understood; it means liberty, laws, security and public order. I shall not lose sight of it; my only aim will be to base our happiness upon these principles, exercising with moderation, but at the same time with firmness, the public power you have provisionally intrusted to me. I depend upon your loyal coöperation in this object, and if, in placing this honorable charge in more worthy hands, whom your free will shall definitely appoint, it may be found that I have filled the duties the office imposes on me satisfactorily, then shall be gratified the only aspirations of your compatriot and friend,

MARCELINO VILLAFANA.

The Governor announces a forced loan to be levied by certain persons whom he designates. Oaths of allegiance were being received in all the principal cities of the State.

The officers of the garrison met at Sisal de Valladolid, NAVARRETE acting as President, when it was agreed to sustain the plan adopted at Merida in all its parts; also that all troops, including Sergeants, were at liberty, provided they surrendered all arms and ammunition in their possession, in case they did not wish to take part in the revolution; but the inhabitants of the towns are to be obliged to take part in their defence in case of attack from the rebel Indians. The officers are to remain in the towns until the complete success of the revolution, being first compelled to swear not to oppose it in any way. Almost all the towns approve of the movement, and are pledged to support it. The new Governor, however, has published all the decrees and acts of JUAREZ, which would indicate that the revolution has not repudiated the General Government. At last accounts the deposed Governor, PERAZA, was at Jalacho Campeachy. He had issued various documents and orders in which he declared guilty of treason all who were taking part in the revolution, and made a great variety of threats. All this looks well on paper, but as he is without even a corporal's guard to enforce any of his orders, what do they all amount to?

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The following correspondence between the members of the British Legation and LERDO DE TEJADA, has been published:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
MEXICO, Aug. 27, 1867.

MR. MINISTER: In virtue of the letters issued to me on the 2d of November, 1853, and the exequatur granted Feb. 4, 1854, I have for a long period exercised the functions of Consul to Her Britannic Majesty in this country. With the usual formalities my son, CHARLES FREDERICK GLENNIE, in my name performed these functions, and was in this capacity called by the courts of this country to take the necessary steps for settling the estate of ALEXANDER LAFONTAINE, an English subject. He was again called upon by the Judge of the Sixth Civil Court to attend to matters pertaining to the same business, when he first became aware, by reading the official documents, that the President had seen fit to order that I should no longer be recognized in the character with which I had been invested by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. To save my responsibility and by fulfilling my obligations to protect the interests of dead or absent English subjects, I respectfully ask that you will inform me which person is considered by you authorized to exercise these functions. Your most obedient servant,

F. GLENNIE.

To SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
MEXICO, Aug. 30, 1867.

SIR: In your communication of the 27th inst. relative to the estate of a British subject who died intestate, you ask if the Government of the Republic had decided not to recognise you in the character of Consul of Her Britannic Majesty. According to information in possession of this Department, the Minister of Justice informed the Judge who had the matter in charge that you were not to be allowed to interfere in the affair in that capacity. This decision of the Government is founded upon a determination not to recognize, as Consul, or allow the performance of consular functions by any person appointed by a nation which placed itself in an attitude of war toward the Republic, or recognize the so-called Government which pretended to establish foreign intervention in Mexico. I am, Sir, your respectful and obedient servant,

SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA.

To Mr. F. GLENNIE.

MEXICO, Dec. 8, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that last night I received instructions from the Government of Her British Majesty to ask you to have the kindness to issue passports to myself and all persons employed in the Legation of Her Majesty at Mexico, and also for the Consul and his family, for the purpose of leaving this Republic *via* the port of Vera Cruz. I also have the honor to inclose a list of the names of the persons for whom I ask this favor. Respecting the motives which have induced Her Majesty's Government to withdraw from this Republic the various members of the legation and the persons employed in Her Majesty's Consulate in this city, and also all the archives and property of the Government pertaining to the legation and Consulate, I have the honor to inform you, Sir, that I have been instructed to make this petition for passports for myself as well as the other persons referred to, in consequence of the decision of the Mexican Government, not to hold relations with the agents of the Powers that recognized the government of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. At the same time I am instructed before leaving to formally place under the protection of the Mexican Government the persons and property of British subjects, and ask of the Mexican Government the fulfillment of the obligation, by which all the States are compelled to protect, so far as lies in the power of the public authorities, all British subjects residing in or visiting the Republic, as also their property, giving them justice so long as they shall remain in the country. As soon as the necessary arrangements are completed for my departure, and the transportation of the archives of the legation, it will be my duty, in conformity with my instructions, to ask of you the necessary escort to enable me to reach Vera Cruz in safety. I have the honor, Sir, to be, with the most high consideration, your very humble and obedient servant.

R. J. C. MIDDLETON.

For Don SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA.

List of persons for whom passports are asked: R. J. C. MIDDLETON, Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* in Mexico; S. C. SCOTT, Second Secretary of Legation of Her British Majesty in Mexico; F. GLENNIE, Consul of Her British Majesty in Mexico, and family; W. CARRINGTON, Interpreter to Legation of Her British Majesty in Mexico; RAFAEL BERAZA, Messenger to Her British Majesty's Legation in Mexico.

MEXICO, Dec. 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the passports asked for in your note of the 8th inst., for yourself and the persons indicated by you. In regard to the motives that have induced Her British Majesty's Government to give you instructions for this purpose, you were kind enough to inform me that you asked these passports in consequence of the Mexican Government having declined to hold relations with the agents of those Powers who had recognized the so-called Government of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. The position which Mexico occupied, and now occupies, with those Governments, was not brought about by any act or wish of hers. It was they who decided to put an end to the amicable relations which they held with the Mexican Republic, by no longer recognizing her in the society of nations. The Republic existed and exists by the will of the Mexican people. The Government held, and now holds, that when these nations wish to treat anew with the Republic, no obstacle will be raised to prevent the consummation of just and equitative treaties. The Government has taken care that English subjects residing in Mexico be placed under the protection of the laws. In those places which, during the war, remained under the authority of the Government of the Republic, and in every part of it since the effects of the foreign intervention have ceased, the Government does not know of one case of complaint. The Government will continue, as it has up to this time, to comply with the duties imposed upon it, by the law of Nations. The escort which you wish, when your preparations for departure are concluded will be furnished whenever notice is given that you are ready. I am respectfully your obedient servant,

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

To R. J. C. MIDDLETON, &c., &c.

CONGRESS.

The situation of the Republic is better than is generally supposed, as the military disturbances have mostly been suppressed, and the principals severely punished. There is little excitement with regard to the Yucatan question, the port of Sisal having been blockaded, and a sufficient force sent to quell the insurrection. The National Congress shows some symptoms of carrying out the work before it with energy. At its meeting on the 13th of December, G. MONTES officiating as President, the law regarding amnesty and the suppression of the law of the 25th February, 1863, were discussed, and were referred to the First Committee of Justice and of Government.

On the 15th a resolution was read to the effect that the Fourth Constitutional Congress declares that the States have recovered their sovereign power, and that the Mexican Republic is in the full enjoyment of its privileges guaranteed by its Constitution; also that the federal powers shall be subject to the Constitution.

On the 18th and 19th the Minister of War placed under consideration the affairs of Yucatan, and the most efficacious way of dealing with them was discussed. A resolution was passed declaring JUAREZ duly elected President of the Republic, in conformity with the report of the Committee of Security, as also LERDO DE TEJADA as President of the Supreme Court.

MARIANO RIVA PALACIO has been elected President of the Municipal Corporation, and from his known patriotism, honor and aptness for the office, his election to the office gives general satisfaction. Telegraphic communication will be established between the capital and Oajaca in January.

THE INSURRECTION IN CHIAPAS.

The Government of Chiapas has sent a force of 140 men to assist the Government of Tabasco in putting down the insurrection in Teapa, offering to send more, if necessary.

At Durango, the State authorities have succeeded in dispersing the insurrectionists and capturing the principal leaders, who are to be tried by court-martial. This affair will insure the tranquillity of that portion of the Republic, the only forces remaining hostile being the small bands under the command of GERARDO GARCIA GALLEGOS.

A party of about fifty disbanded soldiers made their appearance in the District of Nieves, armed with repeating rifles. A force was at once dispatched to apprehend them, and, after a vigorous pursuit, they were overtaken at Vernalejo, where they had thrown up breastworks. An effort was made to hold a parley with them, but they paid no attention to the flag of truce, and commenced firing on the troops. The result was a skirmish of two hours' duration and stubbornly contested on both sides. A charge was finally made on the intrenchments, by which the outlaws were dispersed and driven to take refuge in the mountains. This is a portion of the force formerly under the command of Col. RAFAEL PLATON SANCHEZ, who was cruelly assassinated by them.

QUASIMODO.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Curious Conversation with President Johnson—His Views of the Philadelphia Convention—His Removal of Gens. Pope and Sheridan—Talk on Sundry Topics.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Taking advantage of the general clearing out of Congressional dignitaries which had taken place since the adjournment on the 20th, and of a recent snow storm which, I felt assured, would compel the few rheumatic members and gouty Senators who remained at the Capitol to stay in their respective boarding-houses for a few days, and thus give a reasonable chance to an unofficial caller in pursuit of an interview with the President, I made a visit to the White House last evening, for the purpose of a brief political conversation with His Excellency. After a few minutes' waiting in the ante-room, I was ushered into the Executive presence, where I remained for two hours and a half. From what passed, I select the following items of general interest:

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The first subject referred to was the Philadelphia Convention, the recent letter of Mr. RAYMOND on the subject, and the comments of the New-York *World* thereon. The President had read Mr. RAYMOND's letter and believed it to state the case fairly. He had also read the *World's* editorial, in which an attempt was made to show from RAYMOND's letter that the President had acted unfairly with the Democratic Party in the matter. "The idea of that Convention," said Mr. JOHNSON, "was not to exclude any party, but to invite and secure the coöperation of all parties favorable to the restoration of the Union, and opposed to the extreme men and measures which, on the one hand, had brought about the war, and on the other were now attempting to change the form and character of the Government." He had said, as stated by Mr. RAYMOND, that he did not want such men as VALLANDIGHAM to go in there and take possession for the purpose of proclaiming the very doctrine that had brought about the war. "I believed then, and I believe now, that there is a majority in the country—and a very large majority—opposed to the policy of the Radical Party; but many who want to oppose that policy can not be made to do it by joining the Democratic Party. They will not make accessions to the Democratic Party, or fall in the rear of it under the leadership of such men as VALLANDIGHAM. The October elections in Ohio showed this. Negro suffrage, which represented the Radical policy, was beaten by 50,000, and yet Gen. HAYES was elected Governor. Well, now, if the people were as much in favor of the Democratic Party as they are opposed to Radicalism, they would have given 50,000 majority for THURMAN. In the Philadelphia Convention we wanted men of all parties to come together and unite, independent of old platforms, for the sake of defeating the extremists of both the old parties."

A good deal more was said on the subject, but I think the above gives the pith of it. My impression was, from the tone of the President's remarks about it, that he does not consider the Philadelphia Convention movement dead yet, and people need not be surprised to see it revived before long, should the Republican and Democratic Parties go into the canvass—the one upon negro suffrage, and the other upon repudiation and State rights.

REMOVAL OF GENERALS POPE AND SWAYNE.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke with a good deal of warmth about Gen. POPE's conduct in Georgia and Alabama. He had been constantly transcending the limits of his authority and avowedly espousing the cause of the Radical Party, instead of confining himself to the discharge of his duties under the Military law. He (POPE) had recently written a private letter, which had been published, in which he virtually acknowledged that he considered it his business to help the Radical Party into power, and keep it there, if he could. There had been no contradiction of this letter, and, therefore, he supposed it was genuine. This was a part of the cause of his removal. Another flagrant violation of law, and of the Constitution of the United States, was contained in an order issued by Gen. POPE, on the 20th of December, which contained, among other things, the following:

> "It is further ordered that, in compliance with the request contained in the foregoing ordinance, the Boards of Registration will instruct the proper officers conducting the election on the question of ratifying the Constitution; *to conduct, also, at the same time and place, the election for such State and county officers and members of Congress*, as the above ordinance indicates, and to make returns of such election as therein requested."

The words I have put in italics form, according to the President, a violation not only of the Constitution of the United States, but of the Reconstruction law itself. The Constitution declares (act 1, section 4) that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. "And the Reconstruction law requires the approval by Congress of the Constitutions of the Southern States, before they can be entitled to representation, and before they can have Legislatures whose acts will be considered valid. But," said the President, "Gen. POPE set aside both law and Constitution, and ordered an election for State and county officers and members of Congress, before any Constitution had been adopted. He did this so as to interest as many persons as he could in getting the constitution adopted. But suppose a majority voted against the constitution at the same time that they elected members of Congress under it; or suppose after it had been adopted, Congress should refuse to ratify it. In any event he was getting things mixed up, and going far beyond his limit of authority. He has always been ready to help which ever side ran into the worst excesses. The law is bad enough anyhow, but he was making it worse than it really is."

Regarding Gen. SWAYNE, the President said he had been coöperating with Gen. POPE in the advocacy of extreme measures, and, in addition, was endeavoring to secure his own election to the Senate from Alabama.

I told Mr. JOHNSON that I understood Gen. GRANT to have been the first to suggest the removal of ORD, and he replied that such was the fact. He (JOHNSON) had not attempted to interfere against ORD, but let GRANT have his own way.

OBSTRUCTING RECONSTRUCTION.

The President alluded to the frequency with which this term was applied to him and his action, and said it was meaningless and absurd. "They can't point to a single justification for it. I have not attempted to postpone, for a single day, any convention, or any proceeding under the law. I have executed the law, as far as my duty was concerned, to the very letter." He then alluded to Gen. SHERIDAN's conduct in Louisiana, and the frequent use, by that officer, of the words "impediment to reconstruction," as applied to civil officers whom he felt called upon to remove. "SHERIDAN said WELLS was an 'impediment,' and he removed him, but he didn't get along any faster after that."

"There never was a more flagrant case of defiance of authority than SHERIDAN's. He issued an order, one day, directing that the bonds issued by the Legislature for the repairs of the levees should be turned over to a new set of Commissioners, appointed by him, instead of the old Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. WELLS telegraphed to me, one day, to suspend that order until he could have the case examined here. I complied with his request. As soon as SHERIDAN heard what WELLS had done, he issued an order, at 3 o'clock in the morning, hurling WELLS out of office. It was a gross piece of insubordination. The only thing WELLS had done to obstruct reconstruction, was to ask me to suspend SHERIDAN's order about the levee bonds until he could present the case fairly to me on its merits. The Governor of Texas was ousted as an impediment, but it didn't do a bit of good. It didn't help reconstruction any, because it can't be helped by any such acts. It will go on just as well under one set of officers as under another, but instead of overturning things as little as possible, SHERIDAN went to work to do it as much as possible."

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The President had on his desk a copy of the *National Intelligencer*, containing Gov. MORTON's speech before the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, on the evening of the 30th. He called my attention to what he said was a misstatement of fact in it, in regard to the effect of his policy in the Southern States. Gov. MORTON had said that under the President's Amnesty Proclamation from 250,000 to 280,000 people were disfranchised, whereas, under the Congressional policy, the number was only 45,000 to 50,000. Mr. JOHNSON said this was a great mistake, and he was the more surprised at it because he considered Gov. MORTON a personal friend, though a political foe, and he did not believe he would intentionally misrepresent him. "The truth is," said he, "there never was a single man disfranchised by any act or proclamation of mine. On the contrary, I said in my North Carolina proclamation, that all should vote, who were entitled to vote before the rebellion, on taking a certain oath of present loyalty. I did not propose to inquire what a man had done during the rebellion, but if he was willing to swear that he would obey the Constitution and laws he might vote. Fourteen classes were expect from this general amnesty, but special pardons were liberally promised. Even those who were excepted, however, were not prohibited from voting. The pardon and amnesty had reference only to whatever penalties of law might attach to treason. If the act of treason disfranchised them, then the pardon and amnesty enfranchised them. Even in Tennessee during the midst of the rebellion, while I was Military Governor, I never disfranchised any man for past acts of rebellion. I issued a proclamation to encourage men to desert the rebel cause and come over to our side. I offered full pardon to all who would come forward and take an oath, not that they had never been rebels, but that they now desired the success of the Union cause and had no present sympathy with the rebellion. Under this proclamation a great many came to us, and we always treated them well."

The President seemed to feel very keenly what he considered the misrepresentation made by Gov. MORTON, and was evidently desirous of having it corrected. He alluded to MORTON's Richmond, Indiana, speech of Sept. 29, 1865, as one of the greatest speeches he had ever read, and thought MORTON made a great mistake in not standing by it. "It contained the true doctrine," said he, "and time is vindicating it every day."

THE "MOSES" BUSINESS.

"They talk a great deal," said Mr. JOHNSON, "about this 'Moses' business, as if I had said something then that I had never said before, and have repudiated since. The fact is there is nothing in that speech inconsistent with my previous record, or with what I have said or done since." He then drew from a pigeon-hole in one of his desks a letter published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* in the Fall of 1864, written by Mr. FURAY and signed "Y. S.," containing the "Moses" speech, and a statement of the attending circumstances; also, a volume of the *Globe* for 1845, containing a speech made by him in Congress, on the annexation of Texas. In the latter he had predicted the abolition of Slavery and the advancement of the negro race to a condition of happiness and freedom, and had spoken of a time not far distant when distinctions, based on the color of a man's skin, would be unknown in this country.

He had done no more, he said, in the "Moses" speech, about which so much noise was made. He had not, in either the one or the other, advocated negro supremacy. He had not said that the Southern States should be put under negro governments through the instrumentality of military power. There was a wide difference between what he had either advocated or predicted, and what was now being brought about under the Congressional policy of the Radical Party. "Because I wanted the negroes to be free and enjoy their rights, it does not follow that I want them to be the ruling class in eleven States. Reconstruction of that kind after its accomplishment brings no peace to the country. It plants in every State the elements of discord and dissolution that will be felt sooner or later."

A QUESTION OF VERACITY WITH COLFAX.

I called the President's attention to a letter recently published from Mr. COLFAX in reply to, and in contradiction of a statement in my correspondence to the effect that he (COLFAX) had advised against the calling of an extra session of Congress in 1865. The following are the words of Mr. COLFAX:

> "Suffice it now to say that President LINCOLN, on the last day of his life, in reply to my suggestion of the necessity of an extra session, said it would not be convened, if he concluded to convene one, till late in the season, so that it might run into the regular session, and promised to telegraph me at San Francisco as to the probable time; that I did suggest an extra session to President JOHNSON, in the parlor of the Kirkwood, shortly after President LINCOLN's death, but that he replied that he had not then given any thought to it, and could not then decide it either way."

Mr. JOHNSON said that, so far as the above related to the interview with him at the Kirkwood House, it was not correct. He could not remember the exact words that passed, but he did remember that Mr. COLFAX "came to him with a negative," taking it for granted that no extra session would be called, and not once suggesting the propriety of calling one, but merely informing him how he (COLFAX) might be overtaken on his Western trip with the information that one was about to be called, should it be decided upon. "As to an extra session for the purpose of settling the reconstruction question," said the President, "Secretary WELLES will tell you that Mr. LINCOLN said to him one day that he had no idea of calling it; but that they (meaning the Administration) had better go to work and get it all out of the way before Congress met to fuss about it."

THE MARYLAND TROUBLES.

He spoke of the threatened troubles a year ago in Maryland, when, he said, the Radicals wanted to get up a rebellion that might possibly involve Washington, and thus get him out of the way by a shorter cut than impeachment. "I knew what they were after, and had determined they shouldn't succeed. I had forces here ready to put down any attempt at disturbance, and when they found that out they didn't go very far. Congress has called for some correspondence on the subject, but there is a good deal behind yet that they haven't called for, and probably don't want." Alluding to the statement of Senator THAYER, "on his responsibility as a Senator," during the Fall campaign in Ohio, that he (JOHNSON) was about to inaugurate a rebellion and prevent the assembling of Congress, he said he never had been able to find out exactly what it meant; but he believed THAYER had got his information here in Washington from a high source.

SOMETHING ABOUT STANTON.

One of STANTON's last suggestions in the Cabinet, he said, was to increase the regular army to its maximum—which would put it at nearly 100,000 men; also, to have an order issued making desertion punishable by death. STANTON came in one day with a proposition embracing these two points, reduced to writing. The President expressed his astonishment, and inquired if Gen. GRANT approved such a thing. STANTON replied in the affirmative. "Well," said the President, "I am opposed to each of the propositions, and especially to both of them." STANTON went on to say the army was deserting in platoons, and nothing but a rigorous enforcement of the death penalty would stop it. The President said he never heard of such a thing as shooting for desertion in time of peace. STANTON replied that there was a law on the statute books now, authorizing it, but he couldn't find it.

The President said the country would be unable to bear the expense of the army filled to the maximum. It would be $100,000,000 a year; but STANTON insisted that it ought to be done. When Gen. GRANT came into the Cabinet the President asked him if he had approved of STANTON's propositions, and he replied that he had not; that he hadn't seen them and knew nothing of them. "I could never approve of a thing like that," said Mr. JOHNSON, "to bankrupt the North in order to raise a big army to overrun the South. There's too much of an army now, and it's too expensive already."

It will be observed, from the above, that the American Carnot had a back-action idea in view, which was to recruit the army up to the maximum first, and then shoot it down to the minimum. The original Carnot never equaled that in brilliancy of conception.

The Murderous Assault on Judge Busteed.

From the Mobile Times, Dec. 31.

There seem to have been some discrepancies in the original report of this infamous deed. According to what we deem most reliable authority, the first shot fired at the Judge while he was standing on the edge of the curbstone did not hit him, and it was then that the Judge, unprepared and unarmed, passed behind two gentlemen near by him, and seized one of them, Mr. GOLAY, behind whom he screened himself, when both toll on the street, Judge BUSTEED outside, and Mr. GOLAY near the curbstone; then MARTIN stepped up, and, actually over Mr. GOLAY, fired twice at the Judge, and it is very likely, from the nature of the wound and the upward course of the ball, that it was inflicted while the victim was lying helplessly on the ground.

When Mr. TURNER and Col. MAURY seized hold of MARTIN, and while the latter was trying to shoot TURNER, Mr. GARRARD GREGG, the gentleman in company with Mr. GOLAY, succeeded in snatching the pistol from MARTIN's hand, but not until MARTIN had snapped it at TURNER's breast.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—During December there were eighty-seven fires and alarms of fires, of which number the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department extinguished thirteen without giving an alarm. There were ten incendiary fires during the month, viz: one millinery goods, one cap manufactory, one gents' furnishing goods, one fancy goods, one glazier-store, one office, one bakery, one clothing-store, one cap and trunk-store, and one tan bathing establishment. The balance of the fires and alarms owe their origin to various accidental causes. The alleged losses amount to $177,215, and the insurance to $544,900.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—The Metropolitan Board met yesterday, but as usual their transactions were not made public. It is understood that considerable excitement has been caused among the revenue officers and others interested on account of several seizures which have been made in an illegal manner. By the terms of the law it is said that one Collector contemplating a seizure in a district not his own is required to inform the Collector of that district of his intention. It is also asserted that the Collector of the District in which the seizure is made must be consulted before action can be taken in the courts.

THE KNIFE.—During Tuesday evening GREGORY DE GEORGE and LOUIS MARZETTI, proprietors of the confectionery shop at No. 5 East Twenty-second-street, quarreled about the delivery of some goods, and resorted to blows. During the scuffle which ensued MARZETTI drew a knife and stabbed his partner in the abdomen, causing a frightful and dangerous wound. Before the Police arrived on the scene MARZETTI made good his escape, and has not yet been arrested. DE GEORGE is announced by his physician to be in a critical condition.

Rupture Curatives.

Dr. SHERMAN's Rupture Curatives are a guarantee of a radical cure of Hernia. Office No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st. Illustrated circular of photographic likenesses of ruptures before and after cure furnished on receipt of ten cents.—*Adv.*

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation and extended use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the *genuine* "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

Hoff's Malt Extract! Onward! Onward!

Onward beverage of health!
In thee shines the surest Fountain of the
Soul's and Body's wealth!

Its popularity is known to every being in Europe and many in America—its use is not confined to any particular class; in Europe Emperors and Kings drink it as well as the people. The first have conferred upon Mr. JOHANN HOFF numerous decorations and diplomas, and the latter have sent him thousands of letters in which they laud in the highest terms the benefits of this tonic beverage on the stomach; and physicians both here and abroad unite in pronouncing it a safe, and efficacious remedy for Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. At the depots in Europe hundreds of letters in six or seven different languages are received daily, while Mr. L. HOFF, No. 542 Broadway, New-York, after his immense success in this City and State, has extended the business to the West, where HOFF'S MALT BEVERAGE has met with the most unbounded success, is creating a special agent in every city in the Union, and finds his resources taxed to their utmost to supply the demand from private consumers who use it regularly in order to secure the concession in price.

12 DOZEN $50.

Delivered free as required. For sale at the depot and by druggists and grocers.

The Debilitating Influences of a Deranged nervous system, caused by the weakened state of the nerve fluid, are set aside by the agency of Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Consequently Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and all similar nervous diseases, are permanently cured by this invaluable medicine. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

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No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Geo. C. Parker & Bro.,

No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray, are offering now at the lowest rates:

EXTRA Yarmouth Bloaters.
EXTRA large No. 1 Mackerel.
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EXTRA Kettle Lard.
EXTRA Figs in Baskets.
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A Death Blow to Piles.—Cramming the stomach with pills and physic ruins the digestive organs and always produces costiveness and ill-health. PAIN PAINT removes all pain and soreness instantly. It don't cost a cent to try it at Dr. WOLCOTT'S office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York. Pain Paint has become so popular that the theatres are acting "Pain Painting" every night. Go to Tony Pastor's Opera House and see the last sensation.

Attention is called to the valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST 28TH-ST.—Three-story basement, brown-stone, high-stoop house, No. 48; lot 20 by 98.9.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Clirehugh Illusive Wigs and Ornamental Hair wholesale and retail, No. 395 Broadway, up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ATTERBURY—DOW.—In the Madison-square Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Dr. John G. Atterbury, CHARLES L. ATTERBURY, of Detroit, Mich., to KATHARINE M., daughter of Marcus F. Dow, of the same place.

GILL—GRIGGS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. E. W. Clarke, Dr. S. T. GILL, of Poughkeepsie, to ANNIE C. GRIGGS, daughter of F. H. Griggs, Esq., of this City.

LEONARD—PHILLIPS.—At West Woodstock, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. Hyde, Dr. A. SYDNEY LEONARD, formerly of New-York, to HATTIE, daughter of A. Phillips, Esq., of West Woodstock. No cards.

MALLORY—PLACE.—At the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, JOHN C. MALLORY, Jr., to KATE M., daughter of Robert S. Place, Esq., both of this City.

JACKSON—SWINTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., ALEXANDER JACKSON, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to Miss MAGGIE M. SWINTON, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

TOMPKINS—VREELAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bergen, N. J., by Rev. B. P. Taylor, Mr. SAMUEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York City, to Miss GETTIANNA, only daughter of Nicholas Vreeland, Esq.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DIED.

BRADBURY.—At his residence in Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Prof. WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church in Montclair on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, foot of Barclay-st., at 11¼ o'clock A. M., and Newark at 12 M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the Montclair Depot.

BROKAW.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, GRACE, only child of Isaac and Elvira Brokaw, aged 8 months and 12 days.

Funeral services will take place at Gramercy Park Hotel at 11 o'clock A. M. on Friday, Jan. 10. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Carriages in waiting at Centre-st. Station for 1 o'clock train from New-York.

BROWNE.—At Laclede, Dakotah, July 28, 1867, PERCY THORN BROWNE, civil engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, and only son of Charles P. and Julia F. Browne.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 178 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, SARAH CARPENTER, daughter of the late Thorn Carpenter, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of L. P. Coles, Esq., No. 26 Wyckoff-st.

DICKINSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, IRA HERBERT DICKINSON, aged 17 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 145 East 49th-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DYCKMAN.—At Kingsbridge, on Monday, Jan. 6, ISAAC DYCKMAN, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Inwood Station on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from 30th-st.

EAGLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, LEILA MARY, daughter of Commodore Eagle, U. S. Navy, in the 15th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, No. 129 East 30th-st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

EWING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, GEORGE W. EWING, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 1½ o'clock, from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

FOLSOM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 6, ELIZA M., only daughter of Levi and Eliza A. Folsom, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her parents are invited to attend the funeral this Thursday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her father, No. 14 Washington-av., Elizabeth, N. J., without further invitation. Trains leave from foot of Liberty-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

GUIDIOIM.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, GUISEPPI GUIDIOIM, aged 57 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends, the members of the Benevolent Lodge No. 28, F. & A. M., also the members of the Italian Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 183 East 50th-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUME.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, CHARLES, infant son of James and Harriet Hume.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 31 Greenwich-av., on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

HESS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, at the house of his son-in-law, W. H. Beach, Esq., at the village of New-Durham, N. J., REUBEN L. HESS, Esq., aged 75 years.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

OGDEN.—At Greenpoint, suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, GEORGE S. OGDEN, son of Charles R. and Mary A. Ogden, aged 15 years, 4 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Java-st.

PRATT.—At Kent, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 4, Mrs. JANE A., relict of Dr. P. Pratt, late of this City.

ROWLAND.—On Monday, Jan. 6, CATHARINE W., wife of Wm. F. Rowland, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 139 Christopher-st., corner of Hudson, on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Windsor, Conn., for interment.

ROBB.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Jan. 6, ELIZABETH CHURCH, wife of James Robb.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

WOODHULL.—In Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 6, SMITH WOODHULL, aged 70 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Huntington, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 200.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be James Little, was found in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues. Deceased was formerly a private in the marine service, United States. Height five feet five and a half inches, hazel eyes, brown hair, light complexion, red mustache, blue soldier pants and dark blue marine jacket, light blue soldier's overcoat, fancy silk vest, navy cap, with letter M on it, white Canton flannel shirt and blue flannel undershirt, gray stockings, and shoes, pair green blue spectacles, a discharge paper from headquarters of the Marine Corps, a recommendation from Messrs. Russell, Birdsall & Ward, and a letter directed to him to Bellevue Hospital, from New-Haven, Dec. 11, 1867, from Mary Carroll, No. 33 Morocco-street. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

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PHILLIP BISSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,

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The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.

For a prospectus of terms and any further information apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 96 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 11 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:20 P. M.; C, O and D, 11:35 P. M.; E and F, 11:10 P. M.; G, 11 P. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

ONLY CURE FOR CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.—These direful diseases, the patients of consumption, have never been cured save by Nature's remedies from plants, which I alone offer to the world after sixty years study of plants. All other pretended remedies are delusive palliatives. Explanatory circular, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

525 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

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CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
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and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NOV. 23, 1867.

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CHARLES H. SWEETSER,
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DR. J. C. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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"He is a good traveler, and, combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of traveling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New-Bedford, Mass.*

TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK.

Santa Fe and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New-Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Col. JAS. F. MELINE. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

MR. SCUDDER, THE EDITOR OF THE RIVERSIDE, is an enthusiast and master in youthful literature, and both he and his publishers are making a magazine that is a real triumph in American literature and art, and must win, we think, a brilliant ultimate success.—*Springfield Republican.* The price of the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE is $2.50 per year. HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Delegates elected for the year 1868 will meet corner of 23d-st. and Broadway on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. Per order.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our offices a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 3 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.

WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE McDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NOS. 25 AND 27 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 264 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE CONN. AND REV. S. M. CO.,
No. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office, as above, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. E. HUBBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

B. McCHAN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108¾	108⅞	10-40 Cou.	102⅛	102¼
Coupon 1881	108¾	108⅞	Gold	136¾	136⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¾	106	June 7.30	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅝	108¾	July 7.30	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	106	106⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	104¾	104⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	104¾	104⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	116
10-40 Reg.	102¼	102½	U. S. 3 ₩ c. Cer.	100⅝	100¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., (corner Exchange-place,) New-York.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES,
which may be checked for at sight.

We buy and sell on commission California and Nevada mining stocks. Have a resident agent at the mines, and are constantly in receipt of reliable information as to their condition and prospects.

General Partners,
T. B. STOUT, P. K. DICKINSON,
Special Partners,
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,779,738 06
Commercial paper	$1,394,865 24	
Indebtedness of directors	91,910 00	
Demand loans	1,292,962 82	
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current Expenses		202 03
Premiums		64,796 46
Cash items (including revenue stamps) consisting mostly of checks on City banks		500,752 18
Due from national banks		160,867 63
Due from other banks and bankers		18,088 11
United States Bonds		1,236,300 00
New-York County bonds		28,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		75,000 00
Specie		25,067 18
Legal-tender and Compound-Interest notes		1,012,940 00
Taxes 1867 paid		25,591 49
Accrued interest on compound interest notes		31,665 70
Total		$6,193,948 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus and profit	543,196 69
Circulating State notes outstanding	945,695 00
State circulation	11,083 00
Individual deposits	2,579,563 64
Due National Banks	262,731 73
Due to other banks and bankers	308,007 78
Unpaid dividends	42,670 00
Total	$6,193,948 84

I, JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1868.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public, New-York.

[U. S. 5 cent Rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the OCEAN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,736,200 16
Overdrafts	605 27
Banking-house	75,000 00
Other real estate	124,858 64
Current expenses	2,383 70
Premiums	4,568 20
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)	41,453 66
Exchanges for Clearing-house	271,883 65
Due from National Banks	111,576 74
Suspended debt	30,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	910,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	200,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	122,000 00
Circulation on hand of other National Banks	29,418 00
Specie	185,159 17
Fractional currency	5,581 00
Legal-tender Notes	801,188 00
Total	$4,683,826 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	125,000 00
Circulation outstanding	788,680 00
Individual deposits	1,478,658 82
U. S. deposits	103,815 46
Due to National Banks	1,134,345 67
State circulation outstanding	4,786 00
Unclaimed dividends	42,654 00
Profit and Loss	5,906 24
Total	$4,683,826 19

I, C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of January, 1868.

HENRY PALMER, Notary Public.

[5 cent stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of January, 1868:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$2,089,116 63
United States bonds		1,030,000 00
Cash—Legal-tenders	$1,017,117 00	
Specie	37,782 69	
National currency	62,896 00	
Fractional currency	697 93	
Cash Items	3,256 47	
Checks on City Banks	1,180,148 14—	2,301,898 23
Overdrafts		1,116 48
Due from banks		51,5?6 64
Total		$5,513,727 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	132,000 00
Profits	298 47
Circulation	785,893 00
Treasurer of U. S. deposits	81,138 02
Individual deposits	1,795,033 42
Due to banks	1,709,377 07
Total	$5,513,727 98

J. C. MARSELLUS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1868.

S. A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public.

[U. S. 5 cent Rev. Stamp, canceled.]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES BONDS of the loan of 1847, who do not present them for payment prior to the 1st of February, 1868, will be considered as having waived the right of present payment thereof, and such bonds will be paid at the option of the Government. Interest on this loan ceased on the 31st ult., except on the bonds which shall not be presented for payment as above required, on which the interest will be paid as heretofore, and the principal at the option of the Government.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TEN Trustees of this Company, and of Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A meeting of the first and second bondholders will take place at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., on business of importance.

BAUMAN LOWE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Jan. 8, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 55 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds,)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the current year:

ADAM VAN ALLEN,
A. T. BLACKMAR,
WM. BLANCHARD,
G. W. VAN BOSKERCK,
E. S. BROWN,
HENRY BRUNER,
STEPHEN BRUSH,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,
GEO. B. DOUGLASS,
DAVID DOWS,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
HENRY FINCK,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,
W. R. FOSTER,
T. W. GRIFFEN,
JOHN W. HAIT,
M. W. HAMILTON,
S. D. HARRISON,
A. HAVEMEYER,
J. H. HERRICK,
C. R. HICKOX,
GEORGE L. KENT,
E. J. LOWBER,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
R. F. MASON,
FRED. MEAD,
WM. MILLER,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
C. PARISH,
J. W. POTTLE,
A. H. PHILLIPS,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
J. S. ROBERTS,
WM. J. SCHENCK,
F. SHERWOOD,
THOMAS T. STURGES,
EBEN SUTTON,
H. D. WALBRIDGE,
JOHN M. WHITE,
U. C. WHITLOCK,
ROBERT R. WILLETS,
PAUL WORTH.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 7th, Mr. R. F. MASON was reëlected President, and Mr. JOHN S. ROBERTS Vice-President.

GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$687,075 12
Commercial paper	$383,775 12	
Time accommodation loans.		
Demand loans	303,300 00	
Bad debts.		
Other suspended and overdue paper.		
Indebtedness of Directors.		
Overdrafts		176 77
Current expenses		150 10
Premium on compound interest notes		31,000 00
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)		4,292 28
Exchanges for Clearing-house this morning		57,999 76
Due from National Banks		13,403 49
Due from other banks and bankers		25 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other United States securities deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		100,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		29,929 00
Fractional currency	$6,040 11	
Legal-tender notes	126,471 00	
Compound interest notes	210,000 00—	342,511 11
Total		$1,616,562 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$100,000 00	
Interest	20 78	
Profit and loss	5,559 47—	105,780 25
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand.		
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits	$748,379 21	
United States deposits	74,851 69	
Due to National Banks	117,641 39—	940,802 28
Total		$1,616,562 53

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1868.

THOS. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the TENTH NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts:		
Commercial paper	$443,855 70	
Demand loans	1,060,720 00	
Other suspended and overdue paper	1,950 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	62,091 69—	1,568,617 39
Overdrafts		36 88
Furniture and fixtures		4,935 42
Premiums on Government bonds		51,000 00
Cash items, including revenue stamps		1,450 00
Due from National Banks		71,698 58
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,036,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		250,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		37,199 00
Specie		35,088 53
Fractional currency		3,594 75
Legal tender notes	$308,476 00	
Compound interest notes	355,888 00—	664,364 00
Total		$3,723,984 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	901,155 00
Due depositors and banks (net)	1,546,889 70
United States deposits	166,724 52
Dividends unpaid	13,796 57
Profits and surplus	95,418 56
Total	$3,723,984 35

I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1868.

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$368,721 65
Banking-house		14,000 00
Expense Account		28 15
Premiums		10,561 29
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		257,500 00
U. S. Securities on hand		31,000 00
Due from National Banks		75,908 46
Cash on hand:		
Cash Items	$6,233 13	
National Bank Notes	19,455 00	
Specie	5,931 64	
Fractional Currency	1,928 00	
Legal-tender notes	56,671 00	
Compound-interest Notes	103,410 00—	193,628 77
Exchanges		76,359 40
Total		$1,027,707 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Circulation received from Comptroller	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	3,000 00	
Amount outstanding		222,000 00
Individual Deposits		511,663 74
Surplus	$31,000 00	
Profit and loss	10,377 80	
Discount	2,663 27	
Exchange	2 91—	44,043 98
Total		$1,027,707 72

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868.

E. RING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York on the morning of the first Monday of January:

RESOURCES.

Demand loans	$4,173,608 34	
Bills discounted	6,619,439 07—	$10,793,047 41
Liabilities of Directors	$360,752 51	
Overdrafts		11,280 60
Premiums		33,600 00
Due from banks		612,278 50
United States Bonds		2,550,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Specie	$93,966 16	
National currency	91,468 00	
Legal-tenders	3,867,867 00	
Checks, &c.	1,941,603 52—	5,994,904 68
Total		$19,994,511 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits		292,355 56
Circulation		1,725,000 00
Deposits—		
Individuals	$7,491,449 89	
United States	120,714 74	
Banks	7,285,955 00—	14,898,119 63
Dividends unpaid		79,036 00
Total		$19,994,511 19

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of January, 1868. CHAS. E. BOGART, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
Address ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.; or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

Twentieth Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable at their office, on and after 2d day of January instant.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 12 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus, Jan. 8, 1868	363,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. Stockholders holding certificates issued prior to May 3, 1867, will be required to present them when calling for their dividends.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,
(free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 593 Canal-st.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 15th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 23 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 198 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government Tax.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK,
ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on Common and Preferred Stocks was declared, payable on and after the 15th day of February next to the parties in whose name the stock stands this day, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

JAN. 7, 1868.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Dec. 20, 1867.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 BROADWAY.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums: extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 12, 1867.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third MONDAY, 20th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,378 46.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—ON THE 6TH INST., draft of CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO. upon M. BAIRD & CO., of Philadelphia, accepted by them to the order of and indorsed by W. BAILEY LANG & CO., payable 21st March next, at the Central National Bank of Philadelphia for $4,229 58. Having been lost or mislaid, all parties are cautioned against the purchase or negotiation of the same, as payment has been stopped.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses improve and preserve the sight. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

3¼ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
4 PUNCH BARS—Used.
3 STUFFING-BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
3,500 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE AND TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
386 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWBARS—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.

A large number were certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Correggio,
Paul Veronese,
Holbein,
Campidoglio,
Rosa da Tivoli,
Baldini,
Teniers,
Velasquez,
Tintoretto,
Michael Angelo,
Salvator Rosa,
Tempesta,
Sir Thos. Lawrence,
Jordaens,
Albano,
Pidanza,
Pannini,
Domenichino,
Leonardo da Vinci,
Carlo Marretti,
Maltese,
Wilson,
Watteau,
Breughel,

And others of equal celebrity.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, being the property of a gentleman going abroad, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold and green and gold and brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etageres; easy chairs, in green reps; lounges, in green reps and hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, carved black walnut extension tables and chairs, carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, side-tables, green enameled painted cottage suites, imitation oak cottage suites, rosewood wardrobes, oak and mahogany wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, &c., &c.; black walnut desks, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

An invoice of fine opera glasses, to be sold without reserve.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, mirrors, plated ware, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, rosewood pianos, &c. Also, an assortment of fine furs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF MAJOR THOMPSON, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Major Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots on northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 79th-st.

79TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 79th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear.

11TH-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 8?th-st.

11TH-AV.—Six lots on west side of 11th-av., commencing on southwest corner of 75th-st.

75TH-ST.—Fourteen lots and gores, together with the large dwelling-house thereon, situate on the south side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.

11TH-AV.—One lot on northwest corner of 11th-av. and 75th-st., together with one rear lot fronting on 75th-st.

78TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 78th-st.; commencing 106 feet 3 inches west of 9th-av.

All of the above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the great improvements commenced and projected by the Central Park Commissioners, and are rapidly enhanced in value.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 48 WEST 35TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 35TH-ST.—The first-class three-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 48 West 35th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. In perfect order, recently overhauled, and contains all the conveniences. Possession immediately. Lot 20x98.9. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar26

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, 10th January, 1868, at 1½ o'clock, in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York:

241½ barrels FLOUR (sour.)
3 barrels HOMINY (300 pounds.)

Terms cash in Government funds. The right to reject any bid deemed too low is reserved.

O. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

This day, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, within the store,

25 cases Bordeaux prunes, fancy cartons.
200 kegs Bordeaux prunes.
17 bales Provence almonds.
25 cases raisins, fancy cartons and baskets.
5 casks dried pears.
200 kegs grapes.
21 barrels currants.
28 barrels dried cherries.
200 bags (new crop) Bordeaux walnuts.
114 boxes Malaga lemons.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River,
398 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
853 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig Gose, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST., AT AUCTION.—Being part of the estate of the late John Turner.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FULTON-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Fulton and Gold-sts., known as No. 81. Lot 26.6x19.2.

GOLD-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the west side of Gold-st., adjoining the last described lot, known as No. 55 Gold-st. Lot 21x34 feet.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, china and glassware by auction, by JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 25 South 8th-st., near 5d-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, all the furniture contained in said house. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office No. 92 Liberty-st., or at the house.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JAN. 9 AT 2 o'clock, at private residence No. 234 Wooster-st., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting of French plate pier glasses, mantel mirrors, one rosewood parlor suite, rosewood and walnut chamber suite, hair mattress, pillows, bedding, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen furniture and gas-fixtures. Dealers attend.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

MR. HENRY K. GATES BECOMES A member of our firm from this date, under the firm name of SATTERLEE, GATES & CO.

S. B. SATTERLEE & CO.

No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

In addition to a strictly commission business in current securities, we offer facilities for the sale of insurance stocks and scrip, and City and Railway bonds, not on the daily market.

SATTERLEE, GATES & CO.,
Nos. 70 Broadway and 15 New-st.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.
HENRY K. GATES, (formerly of St. Louis.)
JOHN LOWE, (member of New-York Stock Exchange.)

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of D. S. BEDELL & CO. expires this day by its own limitation.

D. S. BEDELL,
S. E. HALL,
J. A. FISCHER, Special.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

We the undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm name of BEDELL & HALL, for the transaction of the Importing and Commission business in English, French and German small wares.

D. S. BEDELL,
G. O. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.

No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a copartnership under the firm name of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., will conduct the importing and wholesale hardware business as successors of the late firm of SAMUEL W. SEARS & CO., at No. 165 Greenwich-st.

JOHN C. TUCKER,
SAMUEL W. SEARS,
RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO.

SAXTON & RAYMOND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. WARREN COLEMAN and SAMUEL W. DANEHY, under the firm name of COLEMAN & DANEHY, is this day dissolved by articles of agreement.

SAM'L W. DANEHY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:

Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867:

Names.	Age.	Birth-place.	Died.
Frederick McGraw	33	New-York	Oct. 2
Christian W. Johnson	30	Denmark	Oct. 11
James McGuire	24	Ireland	Oct. 11
Thomas Williams	24	Ireland	Oct. 12
Wilson Stecklin	25	Maine	Oct. 12
George Bell	43	Louisiana	Oct. 26
Isaac Oakley	21	New-Jersey	Oct. 28
James Sweeney	22	New-York	Nov. 8
Alexander Lindsay	39	Sweden	Nov. 8
Frederick Sheffield	24	Denmark	Nov. 24
William Heney	22	New-York	Nov. 30
John B. Mills	30	New-York	Dec. 3
George Gerard	27	England	Dec. 5
Michael Quinn	33	New-York	Dec. 6
Patrick O'Brien	15	Ireland	Dec. 8
John Sullivan	30	New-York	Dec. 19
James Burke	25	Ireland	Dec. 29
Dennis O'Keefe	34	Ireland	Dec. 31
George Osterloh	21	Germany	Dec. 31

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

DETECTIVE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS attended to with secrecy and dispatch; partners and employes, and all parties suspected of dishonesty or infidelity, vigilantly looked after. Divorces obtained and evidence found (if existing) by WILDEY, SEARING & CO., No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 19.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, frosted feet skillfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 203 Broadway, corner Fulton. Briggs' Curative and Alleviator sold by druggists.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or jobbing house. Apply at 160 and 162 Reade-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON..........Jan. 8
TRIPOLI..........Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will sail on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board before that hour. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY...Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)...TUESDAY...Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY...Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY...Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY...Jan. 28
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 18
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 16,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 11, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 20, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 10, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until FRIDAY at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 3 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY-LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. R. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:32, 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:32 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SPENCER D. SCHUYLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 63 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. STOKES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 63 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS P. O. SPENCER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS BENNETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES REYNOLDS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 8th day of January, 1868.
ja9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—FOR THE District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. NEWMAN, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler, and State of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Room No. 4, in the Tracy Block, Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y., before Hull Fenton, Register.
W. H. COREY,
U. S. Deputy Marshal, as Messenger.
DATED Jan. 6, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. TRENCH and BENJAMIN R. MILLER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles T. Trench and Benjamin R. Miller, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
JAN. 7, 1868. Messenger.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of insolvent debtors, and to exonerate his person from arrest and imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of article fifth (5th) of title first of chapter fifth of part second of the revised statutes; ROBERT YOUNG, applicant; notice first published on the — day of December, 1867; creditors to show cause in opposition before Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Judge New-York Common Pleas, at the Chambers of the Judges of thereof, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES HORTON, Attorney,
No. 45 Grand-st., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
d12-law6wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW O'FARRELL and DANIEL O'FARRELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Matthew O'Farrell and Daniel O'Farrell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 8, 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja9-law3wTh* No 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ROIG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Roig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868. CHARLES G. RICHTER, Assignee.
ja9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JONATHAN S. BARD, bankrupt. To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jonathan S. Bard, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMANN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Hoffmann, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register. Dated at New-York City the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILLness, a very profitable contract express business, with valuable young horse and wagon, alone worth the money; assured income and business from responsible parties. Address L. S. WINTER, No. 64 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

A LACE GOODS MANUFACTURING business, long established, well located in this City, and in most profitable and successful operation; the interest of a partner retiring on account of ill health. Capital required, $16,000 to $20,000. Address G. W. F., Box No. 115 Times Office.

I AM THE OWNER OF A PATENT CAR-HEATER, which is efficient, cheap, and protects the car from accidental fire. I wish some active business man to introduce it. Address Box No. 139 Brooklyn Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $40,000 OR $50,000, in the manufacturing and jobbing business; the business is in successful operation at this time; money wanted to increase business; none but first-class parties dealt with. Address J. C., Box No. 161 Times Office.

A BUSINESS CHANCE IS OFFERED to any party having $7,000, who is desirous of engaging in an established, legitimate and first-class business. Full particulars by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't. D. D. BADGER, President.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in 73d-st., high-stoop, with modern improvements; rent paid in advance by a good tenant; lot 25x half the block; half the purchase money may remain; none, but principals need apply. JOHN CALLAGHAN, 79th-st., near 3d-av.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSTITUTIONS—FOR SALE.—A large corner of William and Pine streets. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING cor. 60th-st. and 3d-av., together with lease having 69 years to run. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, WITH COTtages, gas and water; good location for private residence, (cheap.) J. R. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture; plumbing first quality and house in perfect order; 20 to 25 minutes' ride of the ferry; possession given by Feb. 15; price with furniture, $8,250; without furniture, $7,250; mortgage, $2,500. Inquire of DAVENPORT & FANNING, No. 137 Montague-st., near Court.

GREAT BARGAIN—HOUSE, SHOP, FULL lot in Brooklyn; rents for $1,000; gas, water, &c.; price $6,500; small amount down. Inquire of F. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied the year of 1864 by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 12 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$3,000 FOR A 26-ACRE FARM—VERY healthy; house 7 rooms, large barn, hennery, corn crib, 12 acres wood, 1½ miles from Spring Valley Depot, Rockland County, 28 from City; very cheap; obtained through mortgage.
F. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

$2,800.—HOUSE, TWO BARNS AND six acres; one hour in New-Jersey on Morris and Essex Railroad; fruit and water.
MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale low, 24 miles from Jersey City, ½ of a mile from depot and village; 5½ acres of land, choice fruits, good house and barns. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,
On the Hudson River, in full view of Catskill Mountains; about seven acres in garden, choice fruit, horses, carriages, cows and poultry, if wanted, complete, with elegant surroundings. For further information, inquire of J. P. COOPER, Secretary Atlantic Savings Bank, Chatham-square.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST floor, basement and sub-cellar; also, the first and second lofts in store No. 34 Murray, corner of Church-st., together or separately.
ALSO,
the first floor, basement and sub-cellar of store No. 38 Park-place and No. 32 Barclay-st.; can be divided to make a store on each street.
Apply to
JOHN P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE UPPER PORTION of the elegant marble building No. 731 Broadway, west side, just above Waverly-place. These lofts are 25x90 feet each, finished in the most perfect manner, being of very easy access from the street; are finely ventilated and splendidly lighted, having all the modern appliances of a first-class store. Possession given at once. For terms, &c., application may be made to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 33 Wall-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LEASE FOR SALE.—COLUMbia College lease of two lots, one on 5th-av., 40x117 feet, and the other on 49th-st., 35x100.5, property belonging to the estate of A. W. Bradford, deceased. The leases are for 21 years, with three renewals. Apply to C. MINER & D. R. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st.; or L. STARR, No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM date to May 1, 1868; terms moderate. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, No. 63 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes. Apply at No. 40 West 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE A parlor and bedroom in a first-class house, with board, between 15th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A liberal price paid for first-class accommodations. Address C. B. S., Box No. 466 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

TO LET—PERMANENTLY, FOR $100 PER week, an entire floor, unfurnished, of a first-class house up town, with exclusive use of bath, &c. A liberal private table, and a quiet, well-ordered home can be secured by addressing E. BOYD'S Express Post.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED BY TWO single gentlemen, between 26th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; terms not to exceed $12 per week each. Address R. F., Box No. 706 Post-office.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also a front parlor and bedroom on the third floor, with board. Private table if desired.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room on second floor, convenient to 8th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—4TH-ST. AND Lafayette-place.—Large room on first floor, furnished to use as parlor and bedroom if desired; also, one room on floor above. Apply on the premises.

NO. 319 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 1,129 BROADWAY.—VERY FINE rooms, with or without board, to family or single gentlemen; a good home in a first-class location; small family; terms reasonable.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

A LARGE EXTENSION ROOM TO LET, furnished, with board; terms low to a good party; references exchanged. Apply at No. 175 (old number) East 17th-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single, with or without board; house first class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a room with board to a gentleman at $8 per week, No. 260 West 11th-st.; old No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; references required.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, for single gentlemen, with or without board. No. 401 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 158 2d-av.

TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ADJOINING, suitable for family of three or four; No. 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen to rent at No. 30 East 13th-st.; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., to gentlemen only, without board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 222 Clinton-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, in good order and good neighborhood; below 50th-st., at once. Address, with full particulars and the lowest cash price, HADLEY, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 50 TO 75 ACRES, situated on the Morris and Essex Railroad, not more than 30 miles from City or 2 miles from a depot. Address, with particulars, FARM, Knickerbocker Ice Company, corner Washington and Barrow sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME, VERY light built and stylish-trimmed French coupé. Apply at No. 83 Marion-st., up stairs.

COUPE FOR SALE, WITH POLE AND shaft, in the best of order. Inquire at No. 15 West 33d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT OF ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........Directress
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 9,
will be presented Auber's opera of
FRA DIAVOLO,
with Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Bernard, Peakes, Miss C. Richings and Mrs. E. Seguin in the cast.
Admission..........$1 00
Secured seats..........1 50
Family circle..........50
Box-sheet now open at the Academy, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO..........DIRECTORS
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

THEATRE FRANCAISE, 14TH-ST.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
EXTRA ENGLISH COMEDY NIGHT,
On which occasion
MISS BELLE BOYD,
Of Virginia, will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
in the admirable comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
JULIANA..........BELLE BOYD
DUKE ARANZA..........Mr. E. JOHNSTON
Supported by
A FULL AND EFFICIENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
After which the charming comedietta of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
The full grand orchestra of the Ristori performances, under the direction of
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Box-office now open.
Tickets, boxes and reserved seats can be obtained at the box-office of the French Theatre, and at all the Ristori ticket offices.
General admission, 75 cents; parquette, $1, with reserved seat; private boxes, as usual, according to location; family circle, 50 cents.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS..Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7½ o'clock.
MARIE ANTOINETTE ticket office at Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
THE LAST NIGHT
OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 10.
SATURDAY—MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE SATURDAY—RISTORI MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Private boxes can be secured to-day.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 11,
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT,
and LA CORDE SENSIBLE,
with Mlle. Raillez, Mme. Larmet, &c.
M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT, TUESDAY, Jan. 14.
Tickets at the Theatre, and No. 701 Broadway.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
FOURTEENTH WEEK AND SUCCESS STILL UNLIMITED!
UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
To night, last night but two of
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as MARY STUART.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
Saturday, by request—MARY STUART MATINEE.
Monday—FALCONER'S PEEP O'DAY.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, at 8.
(FOURTH SEASON.)
Soloists:
Mme. AUGUSTE SALOGH, Contralto,
(Her first appearance in America.)
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, No. 8..........Beethoven
Songs..........Schumann
Concerto, E minor..........Chopin
Symphonic Poem, "Ideale" (first time)..........Liszt
Songs..........Schubert
Presto Scherzando (Posthumous)..........Mendelssohn
Overture, Genoveva..........Schumann
Tickets, $1 50 each. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Steinway Hall, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-st.; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 788 Broadway; Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1868.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will assist:
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto.
Miss CLEMENTINE BARNARD, Pianist, her first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English Tenor, his first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each. The sale of tickets for the course of four Readings only will take place at Plymouth Church THIS DAY, Jan. 9, commencing at 8 A. M. Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of the following days at the same time and place.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
LAST READING but ONE in New-York previous to Mr. DICKENS' tour in the United States. It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read at 8 o'clock, in Steinway Hall, TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Jan. 9, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" (for the second time in America) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" and on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) Reserved seats for any of the above readings, at $2 each, can be purchased at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—"DOCTOR MARIGOLD" (for the second time in America) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK," at Steinway Hall, TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' LAST READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
for Mr. Dickens' last Readings in New-York can be procured at a slight advance over the regular price, at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway, and W. H. BROWER'S, Florist, No. 955 Broadway.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15,
KING JOHN, (two scenes.)
CHRISTMAS CAROL, (third stave.)
Mr. CRUMMLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a change of programme.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, corner of State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PROFESSORS.
PIANO-FORTE.
S. B. MILLS,
F. KIRPAL,
HERR VON NARDROFF,
M. M. SEMNACHER,
H. PERABEAU,
E. REINKING,
ROBT. STEINHAUS,
W. OSTERMAYER,
ALOIS F. LEJEAL,
HY. MOLLENHAUER,
MARK HALLAM,
CARL EISNER,
G. CARMINKE,
F. A. GEELACH,
B. MOLLENHAUER,
SIG. PAOLO GIORZA.
VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO.
EDW. MOLLENHAUER,
FRITZ LISTEMAN,
AUGUST ROEBELEN,
BERNARD LISTEMAN,
HY. MOLLENHAUER,
B. MOLLENHAUER.
THEORY AND COMPOSITION.
MAX BRAUN,
WM. K. BASSFORD.
VOCAL.
SIG. PAOLO GIORZA,
SIG. HEN. SEBERINO.
ORGAN.
WILLIAM K. BASSFORD.
S. W. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ALOIS F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
J. ORTNER, C. MAVERICK, C. GILCHRIST, } Secretaries.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

LECTURES.

THE "COURSE UP TOWN"—A LECTURE on Count Otto of Bismarck, the great Prussian Premier, will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., by Hon. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, late United States Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover. Admission free.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1868, by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. Subject—*Building and Being.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—AVISO AL PUBLICO.—La espresada iglesia celebra su culto en Espanol todos los domingos a las once y media de la manana, en el templo situado en la calle 22, al Oeste, entre las avenidas 6a y 7a. Lo que se participa al publico, invitandolo afectuosamente. Los asientos son gratis.

P. E. CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Divine service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers College, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., commencing on SUNDAY, Jan. 12.

STEAM PAPER-MILL IN THE VICINITY of New-York City for sale; is in complete running order, and will be sold low, to close an estate; mill capacity 4,000 lbs. per day. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., *Evening Post* Building, No. 45 Liberty-st.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING WILL be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near Broadway, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN CHURCH UNION.—ADJOURNED meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Trinity Chapel School-rooms. Applications for membership may be addressed to Rev. SYLVANUS REED, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

A CARD TO H.—THE NOTE TO THE Secretary of the New-York Orphan Asylum came to hand without the inclosure mentioned in it.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the Lecture-room at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Last week of the spectacular pantomime,
LITTLE DEW DROP;
OR,
THE FAIRIES' HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Previous to the pantomime, the pleasing Comedietta,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS!
PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Living Gorilla, Infant Female Roan, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Luto and Zainmee Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.
Monday next Mr. Levick's sensation drama of
PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
POSITIVELY ON MONDAY NIGHT,
THE FROST KING, or ENCHANTED RING.
A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.
GRAND, GORGEOUS, IMPOSING.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE DAY AND NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
received at every representation with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Previous to the pantomime
A SUPERB SELECTION OF
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing all the leading artists of
THE INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.

THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL,
GIVEN BY THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.
Tickets and a few boxes at Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 28, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.
NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE AMERICUS Club Ball this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance, on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. to 4th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

DR. ANNA DENSMORE'S MEDICAL LECTURES
AT BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
First lecture to both sexes, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 M., and to ladies only on the following MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2½ P. M. Tickets for the course, $1 50. Admission, 50 cents. To be had with programmes, at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway, Mme. Demorest's, Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and at the door.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 63 Madison-av.,
At Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1. Pupils free.

SIX TICKETS FOR DICKENS' READings, Jan. 9 and 10, at cost; two in floor row I, two in row K and 2 in row P. H. C. HARNEY, at Joe, Coe & Co.'s, No. 1 Spruce-st.

FIRST BALL OF THE ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION—At the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th inst. Tickets of admission $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Half of the net proceeds to be devoted for the benefit of the wounded Garibaldi volunteers. Tickets to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at the Jersey City Skating Lake, corner of South 2d and Monmouth sts., Jersey City. Gents 50 cents, ladies 30 cents. Jersey City, Pavonia and Hoboken cars run within two blocks of the lake.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The exhibition will be closed until THURSDAY, 9th inst., when it will be reopened with the addition of new works, including the American pictures and sculptures of the Paris Universal Exposition.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN OF HIGH EDUcation would like to teach the French language; method simple and rapid; lessons strictly private to ladies and gentlemen at theirs or his residence; few hours can be consecrated to schools. Address G. L. F., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TUTORSHIP OR EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Fellow of an English college; classics, German and French a fond; nine years' study in Germany and Switzerland. Address J. S. M., care of Rev. Dr. Smith, No. 1 West 10th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, OF GOOD family, desires to give French lessons to a young American lady, who would give in compensation therefor instruction in the English language. Address No. 89 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to teach small children, and to make herself generally useful. Address Miss E. J. MORTIMER, Bridgeport, Conn.

TEACHERS WANTED AND EDUCATIONAL correspondents in each State, county and town; $70 to $200. Address (with stamp) AMER. Educational Union, 539 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
DE LA GRANGE—BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that the inauguration of PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE will positively take place
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 9,
when Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE,
will be performed, with
Mme. Anna de la Grange..........as..........Leonora
Miss Adelaide Phillipps..........as..........Azucena
Signor Massimilliani..........as..........Manrico
Signor Orlandini..........as..........Conte di Luna
Signor Coletti..........as..........Ferrando
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor Nicolao
NEW SCENERY, painted expressly, and WARDROBE just imported from Paris.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10,
NORMA.
Mme. Anna de la Grange in her great role of Norma.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND GALA INAUGURATION MATINEE.
Admission $1; no reserved seats.

RIGOLETTO in active preparation.
General admission, $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra; boxes, $12 and $25. Family Circle, 75 cents.
Seats can be secured for either of the first four opera nights at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 11, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND INAUGURATION OPERA MATINEE,
By the
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI OPERA COMPANY,
When Verdi's
IL TROVATORE
will be performed, with an excellent cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Persons are requested, to avoid the rush at the door, to purchase their tickets in advance at the regular ticket offices, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The FREE LIST, with the exception of the PRESS, is entirely suspended.
OLIVER TWIST
FOR ONLY
THREE NIGHTS MORE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1868,
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from
CHARLES DICKENS'
beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in twelve months
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
on which occasion will be presented for the first time in five years Planche's charming Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Also, for the first time in this Theatre, John Maddison Morton's new comedy entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In both of which pieces Mr. Lester Wallack will appear every evening during the week.
THE BOX BOOK
for Mr. Wallack's nights
IS NOW OPEN.
Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

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WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with the request of many families, it is respectfully announced that there will be given, on
SATURDAY, JAN. 11,
AN
OLIVER TWIST
MATINEE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance commences at 1½.
BOX BOOK FOR THE ABOVE MATINEE NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
Twelfth week of Shakespeare's
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
The most complete and beautiful realization of
THIS EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE
ever presented upon any stage or in any country.
The grace, beauty and artistic perfection of this memorable production are themes of enthusiastic comment in critical circles, and have won for it a proud general recognition as
THE LEADING ATTRACTION
of our art-loving metropolis.
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........BOTTOM.
A remarkable and brilliant exposition of true Shakespearean humor.
MISS ROSA COOKE..........as..........OBERON
and a splendid cast, including
FIVE EXCELLENT COMEDIANS.
Mr. W. Davidge, Owen Marlow, C. K. Fox, G. L. Fox, F. Franks, Hind, Quinlan, Sinclair, Rowland, Wallace, Miss Louise Hawthorne, Mrs. Wallace, Master Willie Younge, Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Harrison, Miss C. Jefferson, Miss Clara Fisher.
MATINEE at 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that this Theatre
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 15,
when will be presented for the first time the
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear, among other attractions,
JARRETT & PALMER'S
BALLET TROUPE.
The box sheet now open for the sale of reserved seats for the first six representations.

25, 50 AND 75 CENTS
Admission to that grand and popular show,
"THE PILGRIM."
Full houses and delighted audiences.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8.
Bring all your enemies and be reconciled.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NO. 820 BROADWAY.
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

DICKENS' READINGS.—TICKETS FOR THE night in Row A, immediately in front Mr. Dickens' stand, for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., second floor.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 5 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. ALLER, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. SUMNER asked and obtained a correction of the journal, which did not record his name affirmatively on the passage of the Cotton Tax bill.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

A communication was laid before the Senate by the Chair, from the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the destitute condition of the Sioux Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to taxes, &c., on the National Banks, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was presented from some citizens of Toledo, Ohio, asking for legislation of relief in regard to adopted citizens abroad, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THAYER presented a memorial from some citizens of Nebraska, asking for the relief of naturalized citizens abroad, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amending the Bankruptcy act, and recommending its indefinite postponement, and this was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of affixing a penalty on any officers of the Government who shall authorize an expenditure of or pay money for any purpose not previously authorized by law.

Mr. MORRILL urged the necessity of the resolution.

Mr. CONNESS said that a number of officers had been appointed without any knowledge on the part of Congress of their names or salaries.

Mr. SHERMAN said the names had recently been furnished to Congress.

Mr. CONNESS did not know when, but would like to know. A number of persons had been sent South on missions connected with the revenue without ratification by the Senate. It is time an investigation into the matter was had, and he hoped the Committee would make it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Committee on Retrenchment had the matter now under consideration, and would give it their best attention.

The resolution was then adopted.

SALES OF ABANDONED SOUTHERN PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate again took up the House bill directing that certain moneys now in the hands of the United States Treasurer, the proceeds of captured and abandoned rebel property, shall be covered by warrants into the Treasury.

Mr. TRUMBULL took the floor. He charged that the Secretary of the Treasury had paid more than $2,600,000 to disloyal claimants; and that even after an adverse opinion by the Attorney-General he has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars. The law directed him to pay the proceeds into the Treasury. Mr. TRUMBULL argued at length, in reply to Mr. FESSENDEN's speech delivered before the recess. He said the Secretary of the Treasury might as well withhold from the Treasury the amount received from internal revenue in the City of New-York to await the issue of suits, as to hold the net amount received from this property to meet claims adjudicated upon, not by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested at the conclusion of Mr. TRUMBULL's remarks, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked that it be laid over, as he desired to speak upon it.

After debate by Messrs. EDMUNDS and CONNESS,

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow, for the purpose of taking up the bill in regard to the contraction of the currency, but subsequently withdrew his resolution, a disposition being manifested to continue the debate.

Mr. HOWE then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

After a few remarks by Mr. EDMUNDS and others, Mr. RAMSEY moved to go into Executive session, but withdrew his motion at the instance of Mr. EDMUNDS.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information as to whether the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, passed by both Houses, has been delivered to the Secretary of State, and become a law or not, ten days having elapsed since its passage.

PAY OF RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for copies of the opinion regarding the pay of retired officers of the navy, which was adopted.

WRITS OF ERROR.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill authorizing writs of error from District to Circuit Courts of the United States, in a certain class of criminal cases, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill superceding and providing provisional governments for the lately rebellious States, until reconstructed under the existing acts of Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the resolution, except that the Committee should not be instructed beforehand as to their action.

Mr. MORTON said he had considered that matter, and had concluded to take the sense of the Senate upon it.

Mr. WILLIAMS hoped the Senate should not be committed in advance until they knew what the Committee would report.

Mr. MORTON said the Senate was not bound to support any bill the Committee might report.

Mr. CONKLING thought the proposition rather circumlocutory. Why not, he asked, save time by presenting the bill at once?

Mr. TRUMBULL objecting, the resolution was laid over.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency in order to make it the special order for to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After opposition by Messrs. FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL, the motion to go into Executive Session being renewed by the latter and lost, Mr. SHERMAN's motion prevailed, and the Senate then went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business in the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to secure the speedy release of Rev. JOHN MCMAHON, a citizen of Indiana, convicted as a Fenian raider and now confined at Kingston, Canada West.

Mr. ORTH proceeded to state the facts of the case. He represented Father MCMAHON as having gone to Canada, not for the purpose of engaging in any hostile enterprise, but to look after an inheritance to which he had become entitled there. In the Town of Anderson, Ind., where Father MCMAHON had lived, there had been a Fenian circle, of which, however, he was not a member. In that circle a company was organized to join the Fenian forces which were contemplating an invasion of Canada, and he had accepted an invitation to travel with that company, free of expense, as far as Buffalo. The company was subsequently engaged in what was called the battle of Ridgeway, in June, 1866. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had not been able to ascertain whether, during the battle, Father MCMAHON had been on the American or on the British side of the river. After the battle, however, he was found on the battle-field of Ridgeway, engaged in the laudable purpose of acting as nurse and priest to his wounded countrymen. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to capital punishment, which was subsequently changed to imprisonment for life. The people of Indiana, speaking through its Legislature, regarded the sentence as a harsh one, condemning one of its citizens who had been guilty of no crime, but at the worst, a mere act of indiscretion, to be the life-long associate of felons. The Legislature had therefore instructed its Senators and requested its Representatives in Congress to take action in the matter. Its resolution on the subject had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the measure now reported was the result of the examination of the question by the Committee. Mr. ORTH proceeded to argue the international question of inalienable allegiance, claiming the right of all men to go where their interests may lead them, and to become the citizens of the country in which they may be resident.

Mr. PAINE asked Mr. ORTH whether he would permit an amendment to be offered, inserting also the name of JOHN LYNCH, of Milwaukee, Wis., who had been captured at the same time with Father MCMAHON, and had been condemned to the same punishment.

Mr. ORTH declined to permit the amendment to be offered, not wishing to have Father MCMAHON's case complicated with any other case.

Mr. CULLOM, who is also a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, spoke in support of the joint resolution. The time had come, he said, when the American Government must assert its rights and the rights of its citizens, and maintain those rights peaceably if possible, and by the power of its armies and navies if necessary. American citizens confined in British bastiles were calling on their Government for protection, not to be protected in the commission of crime, but to be secured in their rights as American citizens. He claimed that there were no gradations in the rights of citizens. All, whether native-born or adopted citizens, were entitled to the same and equal rights. Mr. CULLOM proceeded to argue in the same direction as Mr. ORTH, the question of the right of expatriation, quoting CICERO, ARISTOTLE, VATTEL, and other ancient and modern writers in support of that right, and characterizing BLACKSTONE's adverse dictum on the subject as a driveling statement. The morning hour expired during the discussion, and the joint resolution went over till to-morrow.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The Speaker presented resolutions of a public meeting at New-Haven, Conn., on the rights of American citizens abroad, and a memorial on the same subject signed by Gov. ENGLISH, Mayor SPERRY, and several thousand citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DONNELLY presented the petition of citizens of Minnesota on the same subject, and it was similarly referred.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the sale of Indian lands in Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PETITION OF MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. MYERS and KELLY presented petitions signed by over 1,500 manufacturers and operatives in each of their Congressional Districts, engaged in the production of hand-looms, asking for the repeal of the tax now levied on such production, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution for printing for the use of the House ten thousand copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with all the appendices, and one thousand copies for the use of the Treasury Department.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. SCHENCK also offered a resolution calling the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers to the idea of making provision, at the Central Asylum and its branches, for furnishing and repairing hereafter artificial limbs, free of cost, to disabled soldiers—the work to be done by mechanics who are inmates of the Asylum.

The resolution was adopted.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. SCHENCK also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the transfer of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, with the property and funds pertaining thereto, to the National Asylum for the reception and support of disabled soldiers of the regular army, as well as of volunteers, and of changing the name of the institution to the National Soldiers' Home.

The resolution was adopted.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Senate amendments to the bill repealing the cotton tax were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Election Committee on the contested election cases of the Sixth Congressional District of Missouri, which report closes with resolutions that JAMES H. BIRCH, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that ROBERT S. VAN HORN, the sitting member, is entitled to it.

After speeches by Mr. POLAND in support of the Committee, the contestants, the sitting member and Mr. KERR, the resolutions were adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President with accompanying papers from the State Department, under the requirements of the act regulating the displomatic and consular system, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker also presented a message from the President, with a report from the Secretary of State, in reference to the alleged interference of Russian naval vessels with whaling vessels of the United States (in response to a resolution offered by Mr. ELIOT,) which received the same reference.

He also presented communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with reports from the commanders of the five Military Districts, relative to swamp lands, and with it a report from the Chief of Ordnance, relative to the manufacture and repair of arms at the Springfield Armory for the year ending June 30, 1867.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of immediately abolishing the Internal Revenue tax on manufactures of cotton, wool, iron and steel, which was adopted.

THE IMPEACHMENT VOTE.

Mr. BROOMALL also asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the vote recently given in the House, on the question of impeachment of the President, was liable to be construed into an affirmance of the position of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the law of impeachment, and be thereby drawn into a precedent not sanctioned by the judgment of the House, and resolving that in the opinion of the House the power of impeachment of public officers for official misconduct was not limited to those offences that are indictable under the laws of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and the resolution was not received.

The House, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—Drawing for Seats—The Prospectors on Hand—Detectives Said to be Watching—The Canals and the Contractors—The Experimental Railroad—The State Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Assembly held a special session yesterday to allow members to draw for seats. It was a noticeable fact that the leading men of both parties drew the favorite seats.

The Speaker and Clerk of the House are having a season of tribulation. There is hardly a member of the dominant party who is not pressing his claims for prominent position on committees. The favorite points with the New-Yorkers are cities and villages, commerce and railroads. I think there is not a single representation from your City who does not feel himself competent to run either of those machines, or who would hesitate for a moment to undertake it. Unless I had the confidence of Senator TWEED and Chamberlain PETER B. SWEENEY, I should not attempt to indicate who will be at the head of any committee. If the prejudices of members were to be consulted, the Speaker could not be expected to announce them much before the final adjournment. Perhaps it is fortunate that he will feel at liberty to call in the aid of two men who have proved themselves so equal to the emergency of looking after number one. The committees will not be announced this week.

There is some little anxiety among both insiders and outsiders, all about a rumor that the Citizens' Association of the City of New-York has in its employ, at the capitol, two detectives, who are charged with the duty of having an eye single on the progress of legislation, and who, on obtaining any evidence of corruption, are to present the facts to the House in which the corrupt influence may be at work, and press a prompt and searching investigation of the case, for the purpose of punishing offenders. The desire to know these two myths by sight is universal.

Mr. STANFORD, in the Senate, presented two bills, which seemed to be the inevitable *finale* of the great canal investigation of last Summer. One repeals the law authorizing the repairs of the canals to be let by contract. The second is to annul the contract for the dredging of the Albany Basin, and directing the Attorney-General to bring a suit to recover back moneys paid by Auditor BENTON, if any, in excess of the work done.

Senator CREAMER's bill, which we noticed yesterday, gives to the Mayor of the City of New-York the exclusive right to grant licenses to all persons who propose to sell any beverage the sale of which is now licensed. The Mayor of Brooklyn is clothed with similar authority for that city. In the country portions of Kings and in the counties of Richmond and Queens, the Supervisor of each town is vested with the authority to licenses—they to meet on the first Monday of May, and at such other times as they may think fit for that purpose. No person is to sell liquors within the Metropolitan Police District in less quantities than five gallons, unless licensed. The authorities are to license all adults who apply and pay the license fee, which is not to exceed $50. A record is to be kept of all licensees, and any person selling without a license is liable to be indicted for misdemeanor, and to a fine of $100. The officer granting the license may revoke the same at pleasure. The doors of all wine shops to be closed during certain hours, on Sunday, *except to travelers*. Under that last clause, what a community of travelers the City would become. Mr. CREAMER, in introducing this bill, intimated that he was acting in accordance with the instructions of the last Republican State Convention. I never believed the State Convention understood the real character of that rotten plank. If Mr. CREAMER's bill is the legitimate result of it, the sooner it is repudiated the better.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution to adjourn over from to-morrow to Monday. To-day the Senate refused to concur. Evidently the man that carries passes has not yet seen Senators.

There was a large amount of preliminary business transacted in the Assembly this morning. All the New-Yorkers appear to have been specially charged with the duty of repealing the present Excise law, and each was anxious to be first recognized. I believe that all of them succeeded in getting in some sort of a notice, or motion, or bill, that had reference to the subject of license.

A *Pro Rata* Freight bill was noticed by Mr. TARBOX, of Genesee. In addition to the old *pro rata* features, it will contain a clause requiring freight to be taken from way stations within a given time. The law is to be applicable to all existing roads. This proposition has been before the Legislature for many years, but, though generally popular with the people, it rarely passes either branch. The railroad managers always manage to convince a sufficient number of members that the project is impracticable.

The Lieutenant-Governor will announce his Senate Committees to-morrow. It is believed that there will be a new deal all round.

The State Republican Committee, in session here to-day, resolved to have the State Convention in February. The avowed object of so early a meeting, is to settle the character of the delegation from the State, and so prevent further discussion as to candidates.

LEO.

STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The President presented the annual report of the Comptroller, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALDWELL gave notice of a bill to authorize certain State officers to adjudicate the claims of the people of the State against Westchester County, growing out of the defalcation of a late County Treasurer.

Mr. STANFORD introduced a bill to rescind and declare void all repair contracts on the canals. Also a bill for the abolition of the canal contract system.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill amending the charter of the Hudson City Savings Institute.

Mr. KENNEDY introduced a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Cayuga, Cortland County.

A bill authorizing the Shipman Spring and Axle Company to mortgage their property was passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

By unanimous consent, Mr. BIGELOW introduced a bill to amend the game laws so as to exclude from their operation Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. It was read a third time and passed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MALLISON—Relative to Brooklyn Fire Department.

By Mr. JONES—To improve Park-avenue, Brooklyn. Also, to incorporate the Howe Savings Bank of New-York. Also, to incorporate the Manhattan Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

By Mr. WORTH—To regulate the fare on ferries between New-York and Brooklyn; also, to extend Melrose-avenue in Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—To provide for laying out avenues and public places in Kings County, outside of Brooklyn City. Also, for widening and extending Coney Island road.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To incorporate "Protectives" No. 1, of Rochester.

By Mr. QUINN—To prohibit charges for rent of gas metres in New-York.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—To repeal the act passed in 1867, providing for the construction of an experimental railway in New-York and Westchester.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To reduce the freight on milk.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To authorize the Police Justices in New-York City to appoint an additional clerk.

By Mr. VAN BRUNT—To amend the Metropolitan Excise law.

By Mr. FREAR—To create a Fire Marshal in New-York City.

By Mr. PITTS—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to brokers.

By J. L. FLAGG—To incorporate the Rensselaer Park Association.

By Mr. GLEASON—To authorize the construction of a railroad from Carthage to Ogdensburgh.

By Mr. PURDY—To incorporate the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

By Mr. W. S. CLARK—To amend the Registry Laws.

By Mr. P. BURNS—To amend the Brooklyn City Charter; also, to open Portsmouth-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. MALLISON—To authorize the change of the route of Bergen street Railroad, Brooklyn.

By Mr. TARBOX—To regulate the transportation of freight on railroads in the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. IRVING—For the better protection of persons letting or hiring out personal property.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—To repeal the Metropolitan Excise Law.

By Mr. KEADY—On the same subject.

By Mr. O'REILLY—On the same subject.

By Mr. MALLISON—In relation to the Clerk of Kings County, and to provide against the mutilation of the records in said office.

By Mr. P. BURNS—To amend the Brooklyn City charter; also, to provide for opening Plymouth-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. STEWART—To repeal all existing laws authorizing the letting of canal repairs by contract, and to so amend the existing repair contracts.

By Mr. TARBOX—To require Excise Commissioners to execute bonds for the performance of their duties.

By Mr. SUMNER—To abolish the Contracting Board.

By Mr. PITTS—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to regulations concerning brokers.

By Mr. ACKERT—Making the Comptroller a member of the Contracting Board, in place of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

By Mr. LOUNSBURY—To amend the act relative to cutting ice in the Hudson River.

By Mr. TARBOX—To regulate the transportation of freight on the several railroads in this State.

It provides that it shall be the duty of every Railroad Company to carry freight offered to it from this State with as much dispatch as possible, and all freights offered at any freight station of any such Company for shipment on its road to the extent of the capacity of the Company's warehouses at the place where offered. It shall be sent therefrom within ten days after the receipt of such freight unless prevented by accident, the direction of consignee or unavoidable causes; and no discrimination in regard to dispatch shall be made in favor of freight from other States.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MURPHY moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the workings of the Commissioners of Emigration as to their government of the Emigrant Department at Castle Garden, and report to the House as soon as possible. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine into the affairs of the public markets of New-York City. Tabled.

The Assembly adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BILLIARDS.

Contest Between Goldthwait and McDevitt—The Latter Runs Fourteen Hundred and Eighty-three.

A feature which, it was generally believed, had very properly been consigned to oblivion, was last night revived at the Cooper Institute, the opportunity being the billiard match between JOHN MCDEVITT and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT. It has for a long time been the aim of nine-tenths of billiard-players to expunge from the American game the skilless, childish play termed "jawing the balls." For the enlightenment of those who may not be familiar with the technology of billiards, it should be stated that two balls are "jawed" when they become wedged between the corners of a pocket. In this position they are almost as immovable as they would be were they nailed to the bed of the table, and the player has only to play gently across the face of them, from side to side. Under the circumstances, counting is not a question of skill, nor even of nerve, but purely a question of time. Recognizing this, and recognizing also, that whatever difficulty there may be in getting the balls "jawed" is at all times surmounted quite as much by fortune as by dexterity, the very best players being but little more likely to "jaw" the balls firmly than the poorest. The American Billiard Association at its last meeting recommended that the "jaw" should be ruled out in all contests for the championship. This recommendation was observed in the last game between DION and MCDEVITT; and, with the exception of that last night, it has been deferred to in every match played since the meeting. The common belief was that GOLDTHWAIT and MCDEVITT had agreed to play without the aid of the "jaw," and we question it, had it been foreseen that the balls would be "tied up with a string," as the expression is, fifty people would have been present. As it was, there was an audience of about one thousand, scattered among whom were several representatives of the agonistic fraternity.

The story of the contest is easily told and in few words. It began at 7:35 o'clock, MCDEVITT winning the lead, and closed at 9:30. As the score would seem to indicate, MCDEVITT played badly in the first eight innings, counting in four only, and "scratching" fearfully when the shots presented to him were very easy of accomplishment. GOLDTHWAIT played extremely well, except in one or two instances, and having taken the lead at the start, was 96 points ahead on the eighth inning, and there was every indication that he would make a brave fight of it, and the play be spirited on his side at least. It was understood that he intended to disregard "safety," and strike out right and left at the balls, and for this reason those who felt inclined to speculate on the average, if nothing else, were willing to bet that it would exceed 24, some that it would be above 20. At this juncture, however, when GOLDTHWAIT stood at 113, and MCDEVITT at 17, an event transpired which no one had anticipated. MCDEVITT, by a succession of push-shots, succeded in "jawing" the light-red ball and his opponent's white, amid considerable excitement among those who fully appreciated the position. The bulk of the spectators seemed unable to realize how simple a matter it was for the player now to pile carom upon carom; and as he reached one hundred, next two hundred, and then three and four, the applause was deafening. After this, however, enthusiasm gradually gave way to reason, and there were no plaudits worth speaking about until MCDEVITT had sent the "run" up to 1,000. Those familiar with the play, anticipating that he would finish the game, either left the hall, or sat down where, though they could not see the table, they could hear the marker, and patiently awaited the inevitable termination. Still MCDEVITT kept on playing "see-saw" with the balls, counting two points at every shot, but yet making again and again one kind of stroke, the only difference being that now he would play with his right hand, and the next turning the corner of the table with the left. There was no contest, no game—nothing to look at for those who had paid an admission fee of $1, except a shot made around at this corner of the table, then the same shot made "around the other corner," and so on until seven hundred and fifty of these simple shots had been played, when the monotony was broken by the marker announcing that McDEVITT had won the game. "By request," he continued his run to 1,500. He might have prolonged it to five thousand, had that number, instead of 1,483, been necessary.

Like MCDEVITT, when he was beaten by DION's running out the game off of "jawed" balls, GOLDTHWAIT loses nothing by his defeat, except, possibly, his money.

There was no betting on the probable result of the game when it commenced, and of course none after MCDEVITT cornered the balls. The championship was not at stake.

The score was as follows:

GOLDTHWAIT—0, 6, 3, 48, 86, 0, 6, 8, 6. Total, 113.
MCDEVITT—4, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 8, 0, 1,483. Total, 1,500.

The winner's average was 166⅔, though, it reckoned at all it may just as well be placed at 1,500. GOLDTHWAIT's average was 12½. The time was one hour.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
690—Clancy vs. the Harlem R. R. Co.
2950—The People, &c., vs. Allaben.
697—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Savings, Loan & T. Co. of Chicago.
811—Curran, &c., vs. Lake.
861—Howse et al. vs. Chapman.
687—Howes et al. vs. Cargill.
1201—Crosby vs. Hawley, Admr., &c.
677—Roe et al. vs. McMasters, impleaded.
813—Townsend, &c., vs. White, &c.

Nos.
937—Minzesheimer et al. vs. Guiterman, impleaded.
891—Stagg vs. Alexander, Survivor.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
861—Snare vs. Ludlow.
303—Uttlebock vs. Kahn.
808—McGaffick vs. Drowne et al.
749—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
711—Brown vs. Passegger.
729—United States Petr. Co. vs. Baum et al.
915—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
131—O'Callaghan, Com'r, vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
54—Schaefer vs. Fatman.
124—Hardie vs. Spooner.
130—Thompson vs. Davids.
138—Fleming vs. Father Matthew T. A. B. S. No. 4.
139—People, &c., Lee vs. Lynch.
144—Irwin vs. Trask.
146—Anderson vs. Anderson.
149—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.
154—In re Farrington vs. Porter.

Nos.
162—Phipps vs. Place.
164—Barnett vs. Moore.
187—Kundahl vs. Becker.
197—Royal Ins. Co. vs. Noble.
202—Taylor vs. Winters.
209—Attorney-General, &c., Marselus vs. Ministers, &c., of Ref. Prot. Dutch Church.
215—Jewett vs. Black.
223—Eyles vs. Schneider.
Call 225—Hallgarten vs. Lane.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3507—Bertrand vs. Hegeman.
3563—Farwell vs. Ryno.
3575—Pearsall vs. Bacon et al.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3581—Spitzer vs. Spitzer et al.

Nos.
3583—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
2827—Sauger vs. Binninger.
3537—Todd vs. Wright.
3565—Cassiday vs. Bunn.
3587—Murphy, Adm'r, vs. Holske et al.
3589—Crow vs. Rooney.
3591—Hoehle vs. Berlein.
3593—Mee vs. Newton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3454—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
3714—Berry et al. vs. Lowenbergh et al.
3338—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
3346—Bonnell, Jr., vs. Healey et al.
3332—Levy vs. Bernssein.
3742—Larkin vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
3744—Fagan vs. Skehan.

Nos.
3746—White vs. Ward et al.
3748—Barral vs. Allerton et al.
3750—Morton vs. Allerton et al.
3752—Burtis vs. Allerton et al.
3754—Burtis vs. Allerton et al.
3756—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
3758—Hirsch vs. Hesse.
3760—Douse vs. Genin.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

The call of the Calendar commences at No. 70.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
16—Martin vs. Simon.
32—Downing vs. Pullis.
—Antin vs. Kinskerne.
—O'Neil vs. Clinton.
40—Travis vs. Lippman.
41—Julee vs. Lindner.
43—Behring vs. Loeffler.
46—Angerstein vs. Mestermaker.
—Caffrey vs. Devine.
—Mooney vs. Garland.
—Gruber vs. Strachan.

Nos.
50—Hellman vs. Goldstein.
51—Mason vs. Cornell.
—Loftus vs. Loftus.
52—Bermiller vs. Kreamer.
53—Kirschoff vs. Corbett.
54—Werdensblag vs. Metzger.
55—Coons vs. Benjamin.
56—Hall vs. Lighthill.
—Lewis vs. Gillis.
57—Pollens vs. Ohl.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
50—Bender vs. Wardenburgh.
54—Altschul vs. Spellman.
57—Riley vs. Gordon.
69—Haskins vs. City of Brooklyn.
24—Sutton vs. Ballard.
11—Rippenyale vs. Dayton and another.
71—Barbarino vs. Fulderoter et al.
72—Cooney vs. Webster.
73—Gilfillian vs. Samuels.

Nos.
74—Kayser vs. Houft.
75—Sims vs. Lewis.
76—Jackson vs. Douglas.
77—Banning vs. Oliver & Turner.
79—Mathews vs. Waggoner.
80—Eggers vs. Reuters.
82—Tomford vs. Roller.
83—Klien vs. Clickner.
84—Van San vs. Fulton.
85—Fromme vs. Campbell & Gaedecke.
86—Caffrey vs. Dolan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Benedict.

DAYS FIXED FOR HEAVY CASES.

Shortly after his Honor entered the court, yesterday, the calendar was called over and days fixed—agreed upon between counsel for prosecution and defence—for the hearing of certain cases. In the case of H. Braine, charged with piracy, Mr. E. Y. Bell applied that the prisoner be admitted to bail. The District-Attorney remarked that the case should be proceeded with this term. The prisoner had been already a year in jail, and no objection could be made to the making of a motion to admit Braine to bail, but whether it would be granted was a different thing. It was agreed that the motion for bail be heard this day, (Thursday.) The Callicott case was called on, and on agreement between counsel on both sides it was agreed the case should be adjourned for the term in consequence of the recent death of Mrs. Callicott. The case against Devlin, Saplin & De Van, charged with spiriting away upward of $40,000 worth of whisky which had been seized for illicit distillation, and placed under their control, was fixed for hearing on the 20th inst.

THE RIGHTS OF PATENTEES.

The American Wood Paper Company vs. *The Fibre Disintegrating Company.*—His Honor delivered a lengthy decision yesterday in the above case. It was a suit in equity, founded upon five different patents, relating to the production of pulp fit for the manufacture of paper, which patents, it is alleged the respondents have infringed. As to two of the patents sued on, reissued to Watts & Burgess, and numbered 1,448 and 1,449, he agreed with a learned Judge in a District Court in Pennsylvania, who held that, so far as the bill rested on them, it must fail, inasmuch as the first patent was granted for a process, not a product, and the second was for a process substantially different from any described in the original patent. But the ownership of another patent, known as Melber's, had been proved. This, among other provisions, provided for a process of disintegrating vegetable matter, for the purpose of producing pure cellulose, fit for the manufacture of paper. That patent had been upheld by the Pennsylvania Judge, and he saw no reason why he should differ from him. He held that the Melber patent was not only for straw, but for all fibrous vegetable matter requiring the same treatment with straw; and a patent for the conversion of Bamboo into paper, as the respondent claimed, would be an infringement. His Honor then entered minutely into circumstances, showing that a patent such as respondent sought for would be an infringement on the Melber patent, and concluded by giving a decree generally in favor of the complainants, and finding against them on two minor matters.

SUPREME COURT—JAN. 8.

REDUCING COURT EXPENSES.

The following remarkable announcement was made to-day: The Court having ordered a reduction of the number of attendants, your services will not longer be required until after the confirmation of the tax levy by the Legislature.

By order, &c.. CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

To A. MATTHEWS, S. A. DODGE and G. B. WOOLDRIDGE.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST A POLICEMAN FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Kerns vs. *Dennis F. Sullivan.*—The plaintiff in this action is a locksmith, doing business in Third-avenue. On the 9th of September, 1865, a son of his, aged about 13 years, became involved in a street quarrel with another lad of about the same age. An uncle of the latter, named Tuthill, learning that his nephew was being beaten, called upon the defendant, Sullivan, who was then a policeman on duty, and asked him to arrest young Kerns. The lad ran to his father's shop in a basement and the officer after him. While searching the premises for the boy, the father came in and a serious affray ensued. It is difficult to say who was most to blame, the testimony is so conflicting. Witnesses for plaintiff say the father over and over asked the officer what he wanted. The latter gave him no answer, but without any provocation commenced to beat plaintiff over the head with his club, and finally drew his revolver and fired three shots, one at plaintiff's wife and two at plaintiff. Defendant testified that he only fired once, and then only because he had no other way to prevent his eyes being plucked out by the plaintiff; that he did not intend to shoot him, but merely to terrify him, so that he would let go of his eyes. It does not appear that any one was hit with pistol balls during the affray; but defendant said the wife pulled his hair in a terrible manner. His account is that he struck plaintiff only once with his club. With the aid of a brother officer he took the whole family into custody. The father was tried in the Court of Special Sessions for an assault on him, and convicted and fined $10.

The trial of the case will be resumed at 10 o'clock A. M.

For plaintiff, Mr. Levy and Mr. S. H. Stuart, Jr.; for defendant, Mr. A. O. Hall.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Monell.

POURING DISTILLER'S MASH INTO THE SEWERS FORBIDDEN.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Emanuel S. Bamburger.*—The defendant in this case, who carries on a distillery in West Nineteenth-street, had been in the habit of pouring "mash" into the sewer under a permit from the Croton Board. On complaint of some of the residents of that neighborhood, a temporary injunction was obtained restraining defendant from continuing the practice, and the case was tried before Judge MONELL to-day to ascertain the facts, so as to determine whether the injunction should be made perpetual. From the testimony taken it was proved clearly that "mash" had been poured into the sewer in such large quantities as to obstruct navigation at the dock where the sewer emptied, and to necessitate a dredging of the same, and the Court accordingly granted an order making the injunction perpetual.

H. H. Anderson for plaintiffs; E. F. Brown for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

The examination in the case of Deputy Marshal Abner S. Newcomb for bribery, was resumed yesterday afternoon. Marshal Murray was the only witness examined. He testified that Mr. Newcomb had been in his employ as confidential clerk six years; that he had been placed in many positions of great trust, and that he had always served him and the Government faithfully; that the arrangement with Dow was made with himself (Murray) as United States Marshal, and with Col. Wood as Chief of the Secret Service Division, and that defendant acted under their joint directions throughout.

An adjournment was then ordered until Saturday afternoon.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK CASE.

Garness C. Baker, late Paying Teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was arraigned for examination upon the charge of having embezzled $10,000 from the funds of that institution in August last.

President Berry was the only witness examined. He testified that the accused, in making up a statement of the accounts of the Tradesmen's National with the First National Bank of Brooklyn, falsified in essential particulars, and thus defrauded his employers. Further, that a check for $10,000, deposited with Mr. Baker by Messrs. Woodward, Lawrence and Co., on the 10th of August last, had been credited to that firm in its pass-book, but had never entered the same upon the books of the bank. Upon this point the Government depends specially to secure a conviction.

The examination was postponed until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

For the Government, Mr. S. G. Courtney. For the defendant, Messrs. John Sedgwick and D. C. Birdsall.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of Chas. E. Butler et al; application denied, &c. Samuel Richards *vs.* Francis Boucher et al.; attachment ordered. Loewenthal et al. *vs.* Brown et al.; motion denied, with $7 costs to abide the event. Henry F. Pultz *vs.* J. R. Benjamin et al.; motion granted on payment of the costs of the action to the present time, and $10 costs of motion. Barelto et al. *vs.* Lucas; motion denied with $5 costs to abide the event. Gilman *vs.* Kaplan et al.; motion denied with $7 costs to plaintiff to abide the event. In the matter of Samuel B. Reeve, a lunatic; order granted. Barnard *vs.* Barnard; counsel fee of $25 and $3 a week alimony allowed. In the matter of the application of Mary Jane Lottor for admeasurement of dower; order granted. Smith & Rand Powder Company *vs.* John H. Brucken; motion denied; costs to abide the event. J. H. Tuck *vs.* H. D. Owen; motion denied and injunction vacated with $10 costs to plaintiff. The Same *vs.* W. H. Wilson et al.; motion granted as to defendant, Owen, unless he pays the amount within five days; denied as to Mr. Jackson; no costs. First National Bank of Richmond *vs.* Briggs et al; report confirmed and judgment granted. Grenelle et al., *vs.* Lacombe; judgment ordered. Jacob Blackwell *vs.* Maria Blackwell; counsel fee $25, and allowance of $3 per week for alimony granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

By Judge Monell.

The Marine Bank *vs.* James S. King; motion for reference granted. Mary A. Fowler *vs.* John W. Wilkinson, Receiver, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs. Christopher Fine, administrator, &c., *vs.* The Bank of Savings; motion granted requiring defendants to furnish written statement of deposit. Geo. C. Gregory *vs.* Mary H. McElvy; motion granted. Allentown Railroad Co. *vs.* Wm. Watt et al.; motion granted without costs. The Same *vs.* John N. Genin et al.; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Robertson.

James Mooney *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Co.; case settled; upon being folioed to be annexed to the judgment record on file as part thereof.

By Judge McCunn.

James Fisk, Jr., et al., *vs.* Wm. Whitney et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Jones.

E. D. Constantine *vs.* Wm. Wake; case settled; an engrossed copy must be presented to me for my fiat before it can be filed; papers in Clerk's office.

Card From Gov. Dennison.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Your London, Ohio, correspondent has been misinformed as to my expressing a preference for Judge CHASE as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, while at dinner there on New-Year's day. I have no recollection of saying anything in relation to candidates, and certainly expressed no preference for Judge CHASE, or any other gentleman named in connection with the Presidential candidacy.

Yours truly, W. DENNISON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 8—Evening.

Consols closed at 92@92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

Illinois Central Shares	88¼
Erie Railway Shares	48¼
United States Five-twenties	71⅝

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8—Evening.

Bourse has been heavy all day and rentes have declined.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 8—Evening.

United States Bonds closed 76⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 8—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, in port, 7½d.; to arrive, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

The Breadstuff, Provision and Produce markets closed without a change from the last quotations.

There are no Spirits Petroleum in the market, but sales have been made of cargoes to arrive at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Sugar, 7¼ reals ℔ arobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London, 12@12½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, par; on the United States, in currency, 25 ℔ cent. discount. Gold, ½ ℔ cent. premium, short sight, and 2 ℔ cent., long sight.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT, sales of No. 2 at $2 02½@$2 03, and No. 1 at $2 09@$2 10. CORN dull; New, 86½c.@87c.; sales No. 1 at 90c.@91c., and No. 2 at 88c.@89c. OATS, 60½c.@61. RYE firmer at $1 59@$1 59½ for No. 1, and $1 58 for No. 2. BARLEY, $1 77@$1 78½ for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $21 50; Standard Prime Mess, $16 25. LARD steady at 12@12¼c., cash, and 12¾@12⅞c., buyer February. GREEN MEATS steady at 1⅞c. for Hams, and 7c. for Shoulders. CURED MEATS are more active at 9¾c.@10c. for Short Rib; 9c. for Cumberlands, packed; 7¼c. for Dry Salted Shoulders, loose, and 12c. for Sweet Pickled Hams. DRESSED HOGS are in good demand by packers, and shippers are firm at $7 @$7 37½ for light, and $7 40@$8 50, dividing on two hundred. LIVE HOGS steady at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at $5 90@$6 for light, and $6@$6 75 for Medium, and $7@$7 25 for the best. BEEF CATTLE steady at $7 50 for good shipping. RECEIPTS—4,600 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR in good inquiry and steady; sales 200 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25@$10 50; and 300 do White at $14, and 50 Canada at $13@$13 50; and 360 White Canada at $13@13 50. WHEAT firm; sales 6,600 bushels Amber Canada at $2 65, and 6,400 bushels No. 2 Spring at $2 20, and three cars of White Canadas at $2 88. CORN dull and firm at $1 13 for new, on the track, and $1 15 for new in store. RYE held 5c. better; sales 170 bushels at $1 65. OATS weak; sales 1,300 bushels Ohio at 74c. on the track. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES, unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull at 8¼c.@9¼c. nominally.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON quiet; Middlings at 15c.; sales 5,200 bales; receipts 2,757 bales; exports, 2,226 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and unchanged. The rainy weather has interrupted operations. FLOUR dull; Superfine $9@$9 25. Choice $13@$14 50. CORN steady at 9 c. OATS steady and firm at 80c. LARD quiet; tierces 12¾c., keg 13½c. BACON—Shoulders 9c.@9½c., Clear Sides 13c.@13½c. PORK $21. Sterling Exchange 144@147½. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ℔ cent. discount. Gold 135½@136.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 8—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for red Winter, and $13 50 for white; and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 60; White Canada, $2 90. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels old No. 1 Indiana at $1 30. Other Grains quiet. MILLFEED unchanged. SHORTS $35. SHIPSTUFFS $40, and MIDDLINGS $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Choice Eastern BUTTER is quiet at 35c.@37½c. FLOUR—Extra, $7 50@$8. WHEAT active and firm at $2 65. Legal Tenders 75.

[Advertisement.]

$100 REWARD.

Messrs. J. M. Bradstreet & Son having been publicly convicted in June last of pirating names and ratings from our *Reference Book*, seek now to justify that act by alleging that some of our Branch Offices have been guilty of a similar offence in purloining from their book. We understand a circular is being privately exhibited by Messrs. Bradstreet's agent, which contains affidavits to this effect, but its circulation is so guarded that notwithstanding every effort on our part, we have been unable to obtain a copy. We have concluded, therefore, to offer the above reward to the party who first delivers to us here a printed copy of the said circular, in order that we may meet an attack at once so unmanly and so unique.

In the meantime the public will understand what significance is to be attached to a document circulated in a manner so contemptible, that the parties whose reputation it is sought to injure find it necessary to take such steps as the above to secure a copy.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Proprietors Mercantile Agency,
Nos. 283 and 285 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

[Advertisement.]

STORE SHADES.—PLAIN GILT OR LETTERED
SKYLIGHT SHADES,
SHELF CURTAINS,
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From sneak thieves the Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a perfect security. Families using them should set their bell for the exposed part of their house during the day, and for the entire outside of the house at dark.

E. HOLMES, No. 251 Broadway.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Nova Scotian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 8—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Rev. E. W. Syle, Pelham, N. Y.; Mrs. Syle and son; Wm. Brigham, Liverpool; Mrs. Ellison, Sheffield; F. Schlesser, N. Y.; J. F. O. Lockwood, N. Y.; Rev. H. C. Denny, Pittsburgh; Geo. Rolfe, Jr., Melbourne; G. H. Redmond, N. Y.; Miss Redmond, Miss C. Redmond, M. Cubbuck, N. Y.; George Francis Train, N. Y.; H. A. Cowper, R. D. Tucker, Boston; W. H. Gee, England; Miss Enos, Philadelphia; W. H. Enos, Paris; Mrs. Spring and three daughters, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Pugh, two children and servant, Toronto; J. M. Richmond, A. Richmond, G. A. Bell, N. Y.; Wm. R. H. Wickham, New-York; H. S. Cutting, Buffalo; Richard Williams, Eugene Richmond, Buffalo; A. H. Hall, Roxbury; A. B. Adams, Providence; Howard Jaffray, New-York; J. Scoville, Buffalo; H. Bagonnen, Mobile; Hugh McInnis Hamilton, J. Abacassis, Portugal; R. Dempster, Liverpool; C. M. Welsh, North Carolina; James Arthur Beebe, Boston; W. H. Glassco, Hamilton, W. Bickett, Hamilton, D. Reid, England; J. V. McCollum and friend, Philadelphia; N. H. Wolfe, New-York; Thomas C. Durant, New-York; A. Oppenheim, Paris; A. Rogers, France; J. L. McCallum, Edinburgh; W. Frampton, Hudson City; Robert Phippir, Manchester; Mrs. Annie Hall, Manchester; Felix Wood, London.

JAN. 8—*In steamship Sidon, for Liverpool*—A. Kirkland, Hamilton; M. Lyte, London, and 70 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall.—Major W. T. Swasey, Wm. Mansfield, Leonard White, Mrs. J. B. La Rue, Mrs. M. L. Tyler, Miss Ada Lammond, Mrs. H. F. Caldwell and children, B. Kennief, G. Lewis, A. Lee, G. A. Driggs, E. R. Hedges, W. W. Dougherty, H. J. Hopper, H. R. Hildreth, F. L. Ingersoll, J. W. McCarthy, A. James, wife and child, J. C. Bevans, J. A. Marsh, J. C. Marshall, Frank E. Rollins, F. Lance, A. Benjamin, Thos. Keveny, S. Hall, D. S. Scott, A. Bedel, J. P. Brundige, William Spredy, J. S. Dowd, Mrs. Dowd, Miss Dowd, Mr. J. S. Carter, Mr. T. Bradley, Jacob Lyman, Jr., Mrs. Reymond, A. King, wife and children, W. R. Sebree, Julia Walters, Marcelino Arguillo, Luis Valdia, Justiniano Valdia, W. H. Adams, W. A. Harbough, John Perry, wife and two children, John Brekinsop, Capt. C. M. Jones, R. F. Tallman, Wm. Thurston, G. T. Sproat, C. S. Stickler, H. Tutton, J. Dracly, H. W. Chapin, E. E. Barnes, S. Foot, Geo. Leggett, E. Benson, D. Downer, J. S. Gilliard, J. McKenny, John Bogan, P. Murphy, Thomas Porson, Mrs. J. E. Buck, Mrs. H. Seegraves and child, F. L. Harris, H. Tozer, J. S. Sturgis, O. Jordan, F. J. Taubert, T. Hutchins, F. T. Grogan, J. Age, H. D. Hawes, J. Hewston, J. E. Lane, H. M. Davis, M. Donahue, S. Johnson, G. Gillingworth, P. Cheesbro, Wm. Finegan, W. Daley, O. L. Weston, G. A. Burrell, G. D. Gowen, J. L. Atkins, J. J. Williamson, S. Travis, James Michaels, S. W. Parson, E. Thoman, wife and child; A. Burrow, Mrs. M. S. Gibson, J. Norton, and a number in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Lewis Lora, C. F. Caruana and wife, M. Durrez, J. G. Reed, Francisco Garcia, Joag Garcia, Mark Fisher, Clark Fisher, Alfonso Aranda.

JAN. 8.—*In steamship Bellona, from London*—John McKenna, Mrs. McKenna, Jonas Smith and lady, Alfred Shaw, Mrs. Lanz, E. De Fries, Robert F. Simpson, Geo. De Win, Miss J. Rocques, Jas. Wilkinson.

JAN. 8—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—John Nichols, M. Trentheim, W. H. Hamilton, Edward Dunphy, Robert Smith, Miss Stevens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon sets..... 6 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate..... 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nebraska, Horner, Panama, North Am. Steamship Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, C. W. Perveil; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Lyttleton, (Br.,) Beck, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; R. S. Ely, Lombard, Hong Kong, Dearborn Bros.

Barks Ocean Home, Brandt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Eliza, (Br.,) Souper, Havana, M. Trujillo & W. W. Russell; Lizzie, Mackay, Constantinople, Baxter & Merrill; Almena, Harmon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Nineveh, Baker, Mobile, Ala., N. L. McCready & Co.

Brigs Fred. Clark, (Br.,) Tooker, Para, F. Moran; Jane Thompson, (Br.,) Richards, Cadiz, Marsh & McCully; Ethel Belton, (Br.,) Pettigrew, Aspinwall, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Haidee, (Br.,) West, Kingston, Jam., H. De Cordova & Co.; John Given, (Br.,) Mayo, Halifax, Reed & Thorburn.

Schooners C. Fantauzzi, Parritt, St. Jago, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; J. C. Potterson, Corson, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer; J. L. Merrill, Wicks, Baltimore, A. Abbott; J. Boydten, Reed, Pembroke, J. Boynton, Son & Co.; H. G. Hand, Hand, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; L. M. Collins, Collins, Greenport, Moss & Ward; Jane Wheaton, Decrut, Kingston, Jam., via Norfolk, G. F. Bulley; Louisa Van Brunt, Tooker, Zaza, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Ellen, (Br.,) McLoughlin, St. John, N. B., via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, St. Jago, Goldthwaite & Overton; Report, Step, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyons, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Jan. 5, signalized steamship Herman Livingston, bound S.; 6th, off Cape Lookout, signalized steamship San Jacinto, bound S.; 11 A. M., signalized steamship Ladona, 25 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, bound S.

Steamship Manhattan, Williams, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 27, lat. 51 14 N., lon. 19 20 W., at 3:20 P. M., passed steamship Minnesota, bound E. Jan. 4, lat. 42 15 N., lon. 59 17 W., passed steamship Chicago, bound E.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co. The Pacific Mail steamship Rising Star arrived at Aspinwall Dec. 29, at 9 A. M. All well.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London Dec. 16, via Havre 19th, with mdse. and 151 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Coquette, Freeman, Havana Jan. 1, with fruit to Jacob Lorillard.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Ariadne, Galveston Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Holmdel, Smith, Keyport.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Heimath, (Brem.,) Lange, Batavia Sept. 5, and Padang Oct. 4, with coffee and sugar to Herman, Koop & Co. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with strong northerly gales. Passed St. Helena Nov. 27, crossed the line Dec. 9, in lon. 27 30.

Bark Yokohama, Paul, Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 10, with teas to A. A. Low Bros. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 19, crossed the line in the Atlantic Dec. 21, in lon. 38. Jan. 3, lat. 35 44 N., lon. 72 45, passed a Prussian bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Brig Virginia, Wood, Malaga Nov. 9, passed Gibraltar Nov. 10, with fruit to A. P. Francia. Nov. 11, off Gibraltar, was in co. with brig Renshaw, from Malaga for New-York. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras; had a pilot on board 4 days.

Brig Speed, (new, 250 tons,) Larkin, of and from Shelburne, N. S., 7 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for Portchester.

Schr. Cloud, Seaman, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline E. Kelly, McDuffie, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacoa 25 ds., with hides and horns to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Adams, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Queen Clipper, (Br.,) Ray, Windsor, N. S., 26 ds., with plaster.

Schr. Othello, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Jas. K. Polk, Buckley, Westport.
Schr. Walter W. Price, Johnson, Rockland.
Schr. Asher Barker, O'Neal, Glen Cove.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, New-Haven.
Schr. Cefroney, Smith, Brookhaven.
Schr. L. M. Warren, Warren, Cold Spring.
Schr. Roslyn, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. C. Dubois, Perry, Northport.
Schr. Britton Cook, Smith, Oyster Bay.
Schr. C. B. Strong, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, Providence.
Schr. Maria, Brown, Oyster Bay.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Reeve, Boston.
Schr. T. S. Parker, Davis, Glen Cove.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Hattie, Brooks, Eastport.
Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Fall River.
Schr. Flying Fish, Buckley, Cold Spring.
Sloop Wanderer, Smith, Stonybrook.
Sloop Stella, Brush, Greenwich.
Sloop Julia, Lockwood, Norwalk.
Sloop Henry J. Scudder, Elwell, Southport.
Sloop Naugatuck, Davis, Stonybrook.
Sloop Samuel Martin, Murphy, Glen Cove.
Sloop Nelson, Weed, Darien, Conn.

BELOW—Dutch bark Tresa, from Maricaibo.

WIND—At Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia and Sidon, for Liverpool; Nebraska, Panama; Cortes, New-Orleans; El Cid, Newbern; Albemarle, Richmond; Somerset, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Portland.

By Telegraph.

HAVANA, Jan. 8—Arrived to-day, steamships Cuba, from New-Orleans; Eagle, from New-York, and Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Kremlin, Cronstadt.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8—Arr. bark Twilight, from Londonderry, with pig iron, for Baltimore; brigs Thomas Waters, Turks Island, with salt, for orders; Ephraim Williams, Rockland, with granite, for Washington.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 8, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Cabinet, Dunbar, Baltic, Haskins, New-York for Boston.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Caroline Knight, for Boston.

Sld. bark Philena, brigs A. Romell, T. G. McGuire, schrs. Cora Morrison, Nellie Doe, Ottawa, (Br.,) Eastern Light.

Ashore on Hedge Fence, schr. Henry Leeds, of Rockland, with cargo of pig iron. The wreckers have gone to work on her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7—The ship Panther, for New-York, with 1,300 bbls. of flour and 9,000 sacks wheat, sld. to-day.

The ship Matterhorn, for Liverpool, with 4,600 bbls. flour and 50,000 sacks wheat, sld. to-day.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamer Newbern, Commander John Irwin, sailed from Aspinwall for New-York during the evening of Dec. 29.

The U. S. gunboat Marblehead, Commander John H. Fitzhugh, was at Porto Bello.

KEY WEST, Jan. 8—Picked up near Indian Key, on Jan. 1, a steamship four-oared yawled-boat, with patent detaching apparatus. It is now in the custody of the United States Marshal at this place.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander—ship, from Singapore for Boston, Nov. 27, off St. Helena.

James Welsh—bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 20 days out, Dec. 17, lat. 8 40 S., lon. 33 25 W.

Little Fury—brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, Dec. 24, lat. 10 48 N., lon. 47 12.

Mary E. Baker—bark, bound S., was seen Dec. 13, lat. 3 N., lon. 32 W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 8—Advices received here from Gibraltar, under date of the 8th inst., state that the bark Young Turk, from Boston, and the bark Boundless Billow, from New-York, had arrived there.

ROBES DE
CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND OTHER
NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
BEST YORK MILLS SHIRTS
THREE DOLLARS EACH.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

30,000 FRANCS ! !
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........London,
WORLD'S FAIR..........New-York
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE......Paris.
AND
Winner of the Wager
OF
30,000 FRANCS ! !
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. Orleans.

CHICKERING & SONS,
AMERICAN PIANOS.
PARIS,
1867.
First Grand Prize,
THE
HIGHEST AWARD,
THE LEGION OF HONOR,
FOR THE
CHICKERING PIANO.
MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK :

THERE ARE BUT VERY FEW PEOPLE people who do not suffer from cold or sweaty feet. The cause is exclusion of the air. The remedy is admission of the air. The Patent Elastic, Ventilating Inner Soles apply the air, absorb and remove the natural perspiration of the feet, cause a free circulation of the blood and produce warmth, comfort and pleasure to the wearer. Price, $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. E. A. HILL, Proprietor, No. 7 Union-st., Boston.
HENRY ELLIOTT, No. 10 Warren-st.,
New-York, Wholesale Agent.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 163, Jan. 8, 1868.
22, 18, 29, 35, 49, 25, 61, 33, 68, 71, 48, 73, 21, 2.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 164, Jan. 8, 1868.
69, 44, 34, 55, 59, 47, 7, 50, 62, 8, 16, 10, 20.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 63, Jan. 8, 1868.
54, 3, 39, 27, 78, 45, 22, 23, 19, 5, 9, 53, 67, 26, 7, 57.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 64, Jan. 8, 1868.
8, 70, 72, 84, 65, 30, 49, 56, 36, 25, 19, 63, 51, 6.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 810 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.